

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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in advance.



The International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.

Our readers are aware that the first eight days of December will see perhaps the largest gathering of live stock at Chicago that has been gathered together in America. It is estimated that, from present indications, somewhere near 10,000 animals will be on the grounds. Some idea of the magnitude of the International Live Stock Exposition can be found in the fact that there are 2,230 premiums to be awarded. It will take about 750 yards of ribbon for the premiums.

The management of the Union Stock Yards at Chicago is erecting a building 600 feet long and 100 feet wide, to be used as additional space. This building will be built alongside of Dexter Park Amphitheater, which is 600 feet long and 200 feet wide, constructed of brick and steel and containing stall room for about 3,000 animals. The new building is being built for exposition purposes only, and the erection is a strong evidence of what the exposition will be.

The nearest prototypes of the International Live Stock Exposition are the Royal Shows of York and Smithfield, in Great Britain, and to a certain extent the Ontario Winter Show, which is entirely a fat stock show. At the first, which held its 61st annual exhibition this year, there were, including live stock, poultry and farm produce, only 389 classes, while at the international at Chicago there are upwards of 600 classes on cattle, sheep, hogs and horses, to say nothing of the side exhibits. Dairy cattle were included in the York show and all classes of horses, but only beef cattle, the mutton breeds of sheep and draft horses are recognized at the international.

In addition to what will be the greatest display of pure bred and royally pedigreed cattle, hogs and sheep ever seen in the world, there will be the choicest collection of fancy fat animals ever known. The draft horse display, from entries already made, will be double the size of anything in its class heretofore shown. The Agricultural College and Experiment Station displays at the international will be the greatest educational feature ever attempted at a meeting of that kind, and the city, as well as those directly interested, can gain valuable information by attending.

In addition to the feeding results and feed displays by the Agricultural Colleges, the fine stock breeder will show what good blood means, and the farmer will produce, "after taking," living pictures in testimony of the efficacy of good hay and grain, and the butcher, knight of the saw and cleaver, will by block tests verify or disprove the conclusions reached by all the others.

The management think the entire show

will be a record breaker. It will be the live stock feature of the 19th Century, and will be a fitting wind-up of the glorious progress that has been made in the past 100 years.

The live stock interests, the railroad managements, and a whole lot of the best and most progressive business men of Chicago, have combined in the interest of the breeders, feeders and farmers of this whole country. The promoters say: "The exposition will be the Magna Charta of everything pertaining to edible meat as raised and fed on the range and farm, or as manufactured by the packers, who will display every branch and product of their work."

The Southwestern Passenger Traffic Bureau has granted a rate of one fare, plus \$2.00, from all points in its territory to the exposition, and it is confidently expected that the same rate will apply from all the immediate territory. The exposition will be held at a time when Christmas beef, mutton and pork purchases are made, and with a low railroad rate hundreds of butcher buyers, exporters and other buyers will be attracted to the city.

Really Now



Aren't TWENTY-FOUR issues of such a journal as The Nor'-West Farmer worth

ONE DOLLAR OF ANY MAN'S MONEY?

Americans and English Turf.

In our last issue we referred to the strained relations between Americans racing in England and the home raised horses and jockeys. The Prince of Wales had dismissed Mornington Cannon, perhaps the best jockey in England, and retained the American, Tod Sloan, for his next year's turf engagements. But suspicion was raised that the Yankee winnings were the result of "doping" or drugging their horses, and the Prince has withdrawn his retainer from Sloan. J. A. Drake, a leading American owner, has taken offence at this insinuation, and sold off his string of horses, but according to one critic, they looked a rather listless lot. Dullness when not under the influence of the drug is a natural accompaniment of stimulation, and buyers fought shy of horses that might never again be able to repeat their earlier achievements. On one point the Americans successfully scored their rivals. They pointed out that an American trainer rose at four o'clock in the morning looking into details himself, while the high toned English trainer left all that to his subordinates and came down at ten to review their work. Real work in training, as in everything else, is the key to permanent success.

Dressed Beef for Britain.

In a recent interview, the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, expressed his strong desire to see a plan matured for the successful shipment of Canadian dressed beef to England. He was prepared to give governmental assistance to any well devised scheme for working out the idea:—"If a slaughter house would command even half the cattle shipped to Great Britain, it would mean nearly 200 head of cattle per day for 300 days in the year. Even the slaughtering of 100 cattle per day would be a pretty substantial industry for the province. Besides, we exported 458,726 sheep. Provision could be made for slaughtering these also in Ontario, and sending the mutton abroad, as is done by New Zealand and Australia at the present time. There are sufficient cattle in Ontario to warrant such an establishment, and the people of Great Britain would purchase the product. I cannot see why the scheme should not be highly successful. You see, daily, fast freight trains with the name of Armour and Swift passing through Canada, bearing the produce of the United States to the British market. Why should we not see freight trains bearing the name of some Canadian company, passing over our own lines, carrying Canadian produce to the Atlantic seaports for shipment abroad? I see no reason why we should send our cattle to be slaughtered abroad any more than we should send our logs to be sawed abroad, provided we can, by our own capital, advance them a stage for the actual use of the consumer."

What applies to Ontario surely applies with much more force to our western plains. The Farmer contends that we are working the wrong way when we send our cattle all the way from Calgary to England on foot. True the shippers claim the offal is worth enough more to make the shipping to England profitable. But if the Americans find it profitable to send their cattle to England dressed, we can see no satisfactory reason why it should not be so here, and we look to see the abattoirs at Calgary and Winnipeg take up this work in good earnest. If meat products can be sent from the States, Australia and New Zealand successfully, why should they not be from Canada? Argentina is now building abattoirs since her cattle have been shut out of the English market, and is determined to have her meat products sold on that market. Canada has a cooler route over which to ship her products, not having to cross the equator, and with the cold storage system that now exists on our regular ocean going steamers, coupled with cold storage cars, we cannot see why Canadian meat products, and especially those of our western prairies, should not find their way to the English market in the very best form dressed instead of on foot.

One of the very finest Shire horse studs in England was that of Lord Llangattock, from which 44 head has just been sold at the great average of \$1,130. One stallion, Hendre Hygrometer, brought \$3,380. He was reckoned one of the best horses of the breed and a noted prize winner.

The Western War-Horse.

A Canadian in London writes the English papers as follows:—"I think that Canada deserves more attention than it has yet received as a source from which suitable horses might be obtained. This remark not only applies to Eastern Canada, but to the prairies of the great Northwest, especially Alberta, a district which offers many advantages for the raising of horses.

"There is no doubt that this view would be amply confirmed by the distinguished officers who have commanded the Canadian Militia in recent years. And evidence can be produced to show that the Canadian horses used by Strathcona's Horse and the Canadian Mounted Rifles in South Africa have been most serviceable and hardy, which cannot be said for the animals imported from some other parts of the world."

The following report of a speech made a few weeks ago by Major Dent at Toronto may be worth reproducing, as bearing on this important subject:—

"Major Dent, speaking at the directors' luncheon at the exhibition, said he had been sent out to Canada on a week's notice to have 1,000 remount horses for the British Army in South Africa purchased and ready to ship at the end of the month. He thought the task was almost impossible, but upon reaching Toronto and visiting Ottawa and Montreal he had met with great success. In all he had purchased some 3,500 horses, and while he had been criticised as being over particular, he reminded them that Canada would be judged by the class of horses sent out. In Montreal recently he had been told by the captain of the vessel engaged in the transportation of horses to the Cape, that Canadian animals were far ahead of any landed in that country. His travels in Canada had extended over thousands of miles, and he thought it was one of the most beautiful young countries any man could wish to settle in. He had paid \$550,000 for Canadian horses, and this all went into Canadian pockets. He had recommended to the War Office that a remount depot be established in Canada, and in reply to this voluntary suggestion he had been asked to make a full report on the matter, which he had done."

Army Horses in Africa.

The military correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph has been reviewing the horse flesh used in the Transvaal w.r. The great source of weakness all round has been the want of proper seasoning. The "bus" horses from the streets of London have done splendidly for heavy artillery, mainly because they were in good "hard" condition to begin with. Australians and New Zealanders stood the voyage well, but afterwards developed an obstinate catarrh and were long in hospital for that cause. The Argentine horse is hard to break and a coward when broken. The Indian horses were too tender to stand the extremes of heat and cold. The Americans shipped from New Orleans at a later stage of the war were very superior, being tough and capable of standing climatic changes. Though he does not say so, most of them would be western range horses accustomed to climatic changes and well hardened by running at large in a country where their muscles would be well developed. The native South African pony he looks upon as the best available. But should they need to be imported it is evident that our own western range horse would be hard to beat as a mount for light cavalry or mounted infantry.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, importer and breeder of improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 253, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicester for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Industrial.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Fowl. A fine pair of young bulls for sale.

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JOS. YUILL & SONS, Meadows Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

P. LE BOUTILLIER, Clanwilliam, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle. 20 head of young stock, both sexes, from 5 to 18 months, for sale. All registered.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

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JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old bulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.O. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642F

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HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

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K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass.

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F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs for sale.

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WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires & improved Yorkshires. Young Stock for sale.

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WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in this count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Fine large pedigreed Shorthorn Bull 3 years old, dark roan, quiet and easily handled, sure stock getter; suitable for ranch. Seip Bros., Miami, Man. 22-23

Ram for Sale.—A pedigreed Shrop Ram, 4 years old, bred by MacMillan, Brandon. Will sell or exchange for one of same breed.—Jas. Fessant, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. 22

For Sale.—R. C. W. Leghorns, C. I. Games, Red Caps, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Old and young stock for sale. Write for prices. Walker Bros., Box 440, Brandon, Man. 21-22

Want on Shares.—A 1 Stallion to stand in Virden. For particulars write W. Crothers, Pipestone, Man. 20-25.

Seed Wheat.—Three hundred bushels of Preston wheat for sale. Write Jeremiah Coffey, Dalesboro, Assa. 21-26

Mr. A. Hughes, druggist, Medicine Hat, reports a fierce battle between two stallions on the Shannon Ranch, near that town. A heavy Clyde stallion fiercely attacked a valuable blood horse in the stable at night, and when found next morning was one mass of bites, from his withers to his ears, the mane being deeply bitten into the flesh. Although Mr. Shannon was strongly advised to shoot the animal, on Mr. Hughes' recommendation decided to try what Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure would do. In less than two weeks the wounds were completely healed. If you have not used Ulcerkure, send 3c. stamp for free sample bottle to

Western Veterinary Co., Box 478, Winnipeg.

PRIZE HEREFORDS

For sale that grand 4-year old SWEEPSTAKES BULL "SPOTLESS OF INGLESIDE," gentle and sure, and getter of numerous prize winners. Also a dozen sturdy YOUNG BULLS, 6 to 12 months old. Cows and heifers also for sale, 90 head to select from.

J. E. Marples, DELEAU, Manitoba.

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Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673)

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These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Feeding of Dairy Cattle in Manitoba.

By Wm. Pearson, St. Francois Xavier, Manitoba.

I might premise by saying that I have had fourteen years' experience in feeding dairy cattle (cows, heifers and calves) in Manitoba, which will probably enable me to speak with some little authority on this subject. As the result of this experience, I have come to the conclusion that the ranging of the prairie by dairy cattle and the feeding of them on swamp hay are not as advantageous as they are cracked up to be.

DISADVANTAGES.

As a Pasture.—The cattle walk too much to produce a full quantity of milk. There are many reasons for this walking business; the ridge grasses are very thin and it takes a lot of picking to get a full feed; the cattle, having such abundance of range (I speak of a district like this, which is an ideal dairy district), get saucy and will wade through long grass in swamps and low places, for miles, picking out patches of pea vine, or pieces of ground burnt over in late May or early June, or places where there is a lot of alkali in the ground, which, of course, enables them to get a pinch of salt with their food. Again, think of the mosquitoes as an incentive to the walking powers of the cattle, at the time when the grass is at its best as a milk producer; or, later on in the season, when, too hot for the mosquitoes in the day time, the "bull-dog," or gadfly, arrives to take its place. The poor dairy cattle stand huddled up all day in a bunch of willows, or other shady place, at times making a dash for an hour or two to get a bite of grass, the bulldogs meantime attacking the animals, whose chief and most valuable feature as a milk producer, according to dairy experts, is its highly strung nervous temperament. After this plague lessens a bit, the cattle have, as a rule, to wander every day in search of water. Later still in the season they have to put their best foot foremost to hunt up a little bite that has not shared in the general early drying up of the prairie grasses, or been burnt off by numerous fires.

If you do not allow some of your calves to suck the cows a little, or in the fly season have a big smudge, you have to put in considerable time hunting them at night. If you send a herd boy after them, it is a treat to see them running home. If you happen to lose them occasionally in the fall for a night or two they will soon dry up, and even a smudge does not always bring them home.

As to Prairie Hay.—The distance of the hay meadow from the homestead, as a rule, is a great consumer of time and a great disadvantage. Often the cattle will trample out the best hay patch in the neighborhood, and there is no use fencing it, for, generally speaking, it is not one's own land, and you might not get permission to cut every year, and, even if you did, there might not be hay available on it more than one year in three or four. Then there is the risk of fire, as the bulk of the hay is stacked where it is put up, on account of lack of time to haul it home in the busy season. If there comes a dry season or two, the crop is very poor, and if too wet a season ensues, the hay is slushy and poor feed.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of prairie pasture and hay are undeniable for range or fattening stock, in spite of flies, etc. Nay, rather, they cannot be beaten, I think, anywhere. As far as dairy cattle are concerned, for a poor man commencing business, the cheapness and immediate availability are an immense help, and like many other things in a new country, will do pretty well until a man is in a position to do better for himself.

THE WAY OUT.

I am painfully aware that I have taken a very unusual stand in thus arraigning this glorious prairie, and expect to be heavily sat upon; but wait a bit. Has it never occurred to farmers that the climate and soil that produce such rank and nutritious grass in a state of nature, would do infinitely better if we could discover a grass that would form permanent pasture or meadow when seeded down? Thanks to our excellent Experimental Farms, this desirable object seems to be within a reasonable distance of solution. So far as we have gone, in Brome grass and Dakota Flint corn, we have found them very satisfactory feeds to grow on cultivated lands. I have not as yet done much with Brome grass, but have grown three to five acres of corn for the last three years and have fed 10 cows off two acres from 5th August till 5th November, giving two heavy feeds per day, with the result of prolonging my milking season, say, some two months, and when the corn was finished the herd dropped 40 per cent. in three or four days, in their milk supply.

The ideal way of feeding dairy cattle, therefore, to my mind, would be to seed down gradually to Brome grass enough land to pasture the milking cows, anyway, and to provide cultivated hay for all the dairy cattle. I would feed them the hay in the early winter without corn, unless I had an ample supply of it, as I do not find it pays, except indirectly, to feed extra grain in the early winter to cows that are to calve in February, the best time to have dairy cows calve in this country. When my cows calve I would begin to feed them the long corn which had been stacked in layers of straw, or as ensilage. I would not give any other grain feed except as a change (provided the corn had been well cobbled), as I think the less grain we have to feed our cattle the better. Here I suppose I again differ from most office farmers, not that I think it does not do the cattle good, but the margin of profit on it is so small that, if we can find a feed that will hold the cows up near their first flush till they get a good bite of pasture, their increased yield through the summer following, natural improvement in themselves and their progeny from year to year, would be ample compensation for the small cost of handling this best of dairy feeds for a cold winter like ours, owing to its heating properties. I might say that I would feed the cows a little bran shortly before calving, and a little afterwards to help the milk to come and also to get the cow's system in the best shape for calving.

On turning out to my Brome pasture in the spring, I would supplement their feed with a little solid grain to counteract the scouring and weakening tendencies of the early and watery grasses. For the fly season we would find the plague of mosquitoes greatly lessened on account of the cattle not raking so much through swamps and water holes, and so gathering flies as they went. I would also provide a cheap pole shed with several doors and partitions in it, which the cows could use when wanted as a protection from flies (which do not like to

enter a dark stable) and against inclement weather. One would also need to have a supply of water on hand, either naturally or by means of a windmill. You would thus save your time hunting your cows, which is a nuisance, especially in a busy season, be enabled to use your own bull, instead of trying to prevent your neighbor letting his scrub or beef breed bull run, which he will do in spite of every law; and you would not have to herd up your young heifers every night to be sure of getting them in calf. In fact, the advantages of this fenced permanent pasture (even in Manitoba) are too numerous to mention.

In conclusion, I might say, keep your calves in the barn running loose and well bedded, for one year or till the following spring after they are born. Feed hay and a little oat chop, water them with lukewarm water the first winter, and you will have your dairy cow more than half made, instead of the poor miserable hump backed little morsels which drag themselves around in the spring, as yearlings, you will have a lot of frisky, healthy animals that are a pleasure to look at. Never aim to get dairy cattle fat as calves, yearlings or heifers, and don't have them come in until they are two and a half or three years old, as animals want all the constitution they can get to stand the severe extremes of our climate, and, above all, don't try to raise your calves on the refuse of a cheese factory. As a few years of this kind of feeding will produce a lot of miserable, runty good-for-nothing cattle.

Fraudulent Registrations.

A remarkable case has recently been tried at Birmingham, England. A farmer there showed a young bull for which he was awarded a first prize. The bull was afterwards sold at a very high price. The second prize winner protested the age of the bull, and on investigation it was found that the animal was nearly three months more than the age given, and should have gone in an older class. Fraud in recording the age was pretty plainly brought home to the exhibitor and the presiding judge fined him \$600. The English press regards this as a well-merited, though severe, punishment and expects it will prove a warning to unscrupulous competitors at stock shows. The judge ordered the culprit to be kept in prison till the fine is paid.

Deaths among pigs fed swill from hotels has been frequently attributed to the amount of washing soda used on the dishes. At Cornell Experiment Station a few pigs were tested with exact quantities. Nine pigs weighing about 20 lbs. each were fed with skim milk and grain soaked in water and about 2 oz. daily of soap powder. This did not appear to harm them, but when the dose was doubled profuse diarrhoea set in and one or two pigs ran around in an apparently dazed condition, ending finally in death.

The Hon. John Dryden, on behalf of the Ontario Government, has sent a despatch to the British Colonial office, drawing attention to the quality of Canadian horses and their fitness both for artillery and cavalry purposes. He points out that if the Government would establish a purchasing station, the farmers would be much more likely to breed specially for that purpose. Already a large number of remounts have been bought by Major Dent, the English Government agent, and on a fuller trial there is little doubt that the animals so bought will fill the bill.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Winter Cattle Feeding.

The feeding season is now on. Stock feeding will not be so much followed this winter as in previous years, but the right way to do it does not vary much. By the time this is in the hands of our readers all fattening stock should be horsed, that is, stock that is to be marketed before or by spring. They should be housed during the day as well as at night. Hardiness is a good point in a wintering steer, but not in one intended for the Easter market.

Comfort is one great secret in successful fattening. Our object in fattening is to lay on flesh, and we are only defeating our work if we keep the steers under conditions that tend to worry or annoy them, or that are in the least uncomfortable or disagreeable to them. A warm, dry bed and well ventilated quarters are good aids to rapid laying on of flesh. Study the comfort of the fattening steers and you study the profits for your pocket.

The nature of our bulk feed for winter must be such as our land will supply cheapest and best. Well-cured upland hay, with a very small allowance of chop, will make beef faster and cheaper than perhaps anything else. Green-cut oats or Indian corn are cheap and handy variants. Let it never be forgotten that variety gives zest to the food, even of a beef steer. When we can get time to grow a few roots or learn to use a silo to advantage, feeding will have reached a more satisfactory stage than it now occupies. The straw of green-cut oats, along with chop, or as a daily substitute for one feed of hay may need a little extra chop to make it go, but is all right. Let it never be forgotten that swamp hay has always a lower nutritive value than that from a weedy upland. If you think us in error on this point, consult the cattle themselves. They rarely trespass on those hay swamps till all the pasture round them is eaten quite bare, and they know the reason why. Palatability and digestibility go hand in hand. Different beasts will take different amounts of nutriment out of the same feed, as all really expert feeders know. The temperament as well as the vigor of the digestive organs are points to be studied and allowed for in our speculations about the practice and profits of feeding. "Good food in a good skin" is a bit of highly condensed feeding science.

Regularity in feeding and watering and as little disturbance as possible are also essentials to profit. There is not, we think, much to be gained by raising the steers at five in the morning for breakfast, and they don't need to be feeding all day.

One of the worst blunders we can make is a heroic start. A beast that has hardly ever tasted chop will perhaps get more harm than good from it, if started on 7 or 8 pounds of chop a day. It may block his digestion and spoil his appetite. Anyway, half that quantity of concentrated feed is safest to start with, and additions ought to be made gradually. Twelve pounds daily at the finish is about all of such feed that brings real profit. Salt should be available if the beasts desire it.

Horns or no horns, tied or loose? If the horns are gone now, so much the better. If not, the profit will be small from dehorning, perhaps less than nothing. If five or six of kindly temper can be fed together loose, all experience as well as recent careful tests go to show it is the best plan. No bosses should be allowed. They must be tied up or dehorned. If bad tempered, they will never make money for their owner. Besides, the extra gain in weight they make, the manure from loose cattle is of better value every way. All the urine is soaked into the bedding and stays there. It may be hauled out at intervals during winter, or when practicable

D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN. BREEDER OF Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle



I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.



Farmers' Live Stock
EAR LABELS \$1.50.

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

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Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE.
A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

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PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

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Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One imported Stallion and some very choice mares and fillies for sale. Two imported Bull calves and also one Bull calf from Caithness, and a few good show heifers and young cows and heifer calves for sale from Caithness.

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Some good young boars, fit for service. Prize winners. Prices reasonable for quality.

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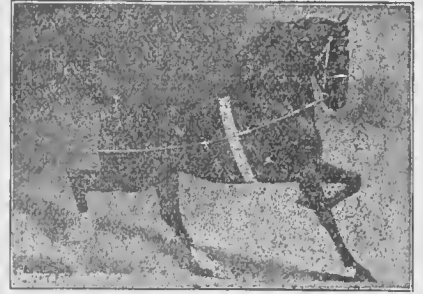
D. E. CORBETT, breeder of
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hamner & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

Farms and Stock

For sale at all times. Apply to
H. R. KEYES, - Keyes, Man.

CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine bellers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

WILLOW SHADE STOCK FARM.

Number of young Bulls and a few good Cows in calf for sale. Barons Pride (Imp.) first in his class at Winnipeg, 1899, Stock Bull.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

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Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,
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—FOR SALE AT— FOREST HOME FARM A grand lot of young

SHORTHORN Cows and Heifers



among them some crack Show animals, winners at both Winnipeg and Brandon, and others that can win. A few Yorkshire Pigs, both sex, and a beautiful lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. The first to order gets the choice.

ANDREW GRAHAM,
Roland, N.P.R. Carman, C.P.R. Pomeroy P.O., Man.

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may lie until after seed time. Manure from such cattle will make its mark for years to come wherever it is put.

Skilled cattle feeding is bound to be more and more a strong feature of our mixed farming system. Two-thirds or more of all our beef cattle are fed unprofitably or are sent south to men who can afford to pay us good prices for them in the rough. The best evidence of the wisdom of laying ourselves out for a superior style of cattle feeding is the big barns and comfortable circumstances of the men who in the past have annually made it a part of their winter's work to feed a bunch of cattle. These men are on the right track, and we want more of our farmers to follow them.

The poor quality of nearly all our bulk feed will necessitate greater prudence and economy in feeding store cattle than ever before. Sheaf oats, green cut and well cured, will, on account of the bad harvest season, be a very scarce article. It is an open question whether two or three pounds of chop and bran daily is, or is not, a profitable addition to the everyday ration of hay and straw, but all the signs point to a lively demand for well wintered stockers when the next grazing season opens.

Kansas City Sales.

The seven days' sale of pure Short-horns and Herefords held at Kansas City showed no falling off in the demand for well bred beef stock. In all 329 were offered, of which 144 Shorthorns averaged \$317, and 185 Herefords \$320. One noted bull in the Hereford lot was sold at \$5,050 which helped to place the white faces with the highest averages, and \$2 a head above last year's average for the same breed. No surer evidence could be had of the prosperous condition of the cattle industry than is supplied by these sales.

A sale of Polled Angus cattle recently took place at Kansas City, in which 49 head made the capital average of \$237. Females made about \$95 a head more than bulls. The best cow made \$525.

A veteran horsebreaker gives the following as a sure way to cure a horse of kicking—"Tie one of his forelegs with a rope to his hind leg on the other side. As soon as he starts to kick, he jerks his front leg off the ground and he goes down in a heap. Two or three doses of that kind will cure the worst case you can find."

The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders Association will be held at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday evening, December 6th, 1900, during the International Live Stock Exposition. It is expected that there will be the largest and best show of Galloways at this exposition that has ever been held on the American continent, and a large attendance of the members of the association as well as all who are interested in Galloways is expected on this occasion.

Australia is now going to possess a lot of very fine Shorthorns, and at the recent Melbourne show the native breeds sometimes beat the imported ones. The climate is very favorable to healthy growth, as cattle can be run out all the year round, and only those fitting for show are taken into a shed. As a result there is no tuberculous disease, unless it is found in imported cattle, and the breed, both male and female, is much more active on its legs. While the English have "no legs" to walk on.

The Effect of Good Stabling.

J. S. Woodward, the well-known farmers' institute speaker, of Lockport, N.Y., gives a very good article in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, which contains a truth that every feeder of live stock should study closely. It is written especially for dairymen, but the truth is equally applicable to a beef steer or a growing animal, as it is to a dairy cow. It is as follows:

In a perfect stable with all the conditions just right, about 18 pounds of good mixed hay a day will be used by a 1,000 pound cow to simply exist. If no food is given beyond this, no production of milk can take place except at the expense of the cow's condition. Dr. Lehman made some very instructive experiments as recorded by Prof. Henry in his very excellent work, "Feeds and Feeding," in which a flood of light is thrown on this question of feeding cows. He shows that the same cow that was kept in the pink of condition on 18 pounds of dry matter in hay, ate all the way up to 25 pounds as she was placed in less favorable conditions. That when turned out for a couple of hours each day, as cows are usually treated, she ate 21 pounds, with no gain of milk production. He then continued to show the cost of milk production in food beyond this point. His experiments were so instructive that I compile and include the following table:

HOW KEPT.	Dry Matter Eaten.	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.	Nutritive Ratio.	Milk Produced.	Lbs. of Food for one lb. of Milk.
In warm stable	18	0.7	8.0	0.1	1:11		
In cold stable	25	0.9	12.7	0.6	1:14.7		
In warm stable; out two hours each day	21	0.9	12	0.2	1:11.6		
In warm stable; out two hours each day	25	1.6	10	0.3	1:6.7	11	2.27
In warm stable; out two hours each day	27	2.0	11	0.4	1:6	16.6	1.63
In warm stable; out two hours each day	29	2.5	13	0.5	1:5.7	22	1.32
In warm stable; out two hours each day	32	2.3	13	0.8	1:4.5	27.5	1.16

By this table we see that when eating 25 lbs. dry matter in the cold, no milk resulted, and the same when eating the 18 and 21 lbs. under more favorable conditions, so that in each case, the food eaten was entirely wasted so far as production of milk was concerned. That when eating the 25 pounds of dry matter, under ordinary conditions, 11 pounds of milk was made at the expense of 2.27 pounds of dry matter for each pound.

But as the ration was increased for each two pounds of dry matter, the increase of milk was about 5.6, and at a gradual reduction in the amount of dry matter, until when eating 32 pounds, it only took 1.16 of dry matter to produce a pound of milk.

The conclusions of the above turns a bright light on one grave mistake often made, that of deficient feeding.

A bright, clear-headed man will look into this question, and will see that the milk costing the least is produced when the cow is fed an abundant ration, properly balanced. We have often heard farmers remark concerning a neighbor who was a liberal feeder: "Yes, I know he gets lots of milk, but it costs him all it is worth in feed." By the above, it will be seen that it took just about half the food to produce a pound of milk when the cow was fed 32 pounds of dry matter, that it did when she was fed 25 pounds, conditions being the same. Many feed their cows only about enough to maintain life. They get but little milk, and what they get costs high. Feed more liberally and the returns increase at an astonishingly fast rate. Liberal feeding pays. Try it.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. } CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

Ontario Provincial Winter Show.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Show, which is to be held at Guelph from Dec. 11 to 14, is expected to be the largest and best show of its kind ever held in Canada. Besides block tests in sheep and hogs, which have been carried on for some years, cattle will this year be submitted. The whole show is planned to bring out the latest, best and most economical methods of breeding, feeding, preparing for market and disposing of the various kinds of live stock raised on the farm. In connection with the poultry show there will be a competition in killing and dressing chickens in the style called

for on the British market. The competition is strictly confined to farmers, farmers' wives, their sons and daughters, all hucksters being excluded. Each competitor will be given four birds to kill, pluck and dress. It will be a show at which many lessons can be learned. The staff of institute speakers will be present to gather facts so that they will be better posted to talk at institute meetings.

It is estimated that the supply of meat which passes daily through the London market is close on 1,400 tons, or about 425,000 tons in a year. About 58 per cent of this is of foreign production.

Superintendent Hoxie has issued his bulletin for Holstein cows tested at their homes in the months of September and October. Three cows, 6 to 7 years old, averaged over 20 lbs. butter in seven days. Two four-year-olds in the same time averaged 15½ lbs., and five two-year-olds averaged 9 lbs. 12 ozs.

It is not only at sales where pains are taken to secure a grand rally that cattle of reliable breeding bring good prices in the States. At Delaware, Ohio, A. H. Jones sold 55 females to average \$241 and 16 bulls to average \$110. These were Shorthorns. For 36 Polled females of the same breed he averaged \$269 and for three Polled bulls an average of \$136. J. A. Gerlaugh, another Ohio Shorthorn breeder, sold 26 females at an average of \$316 and 11 bulls at an average of \$159. It will be noted that at each sale one cow was sold for the price of two bulls. Most of the bulls were yearlings, while the females were at their best.

Care and Management of Pure-Bred Sheep.

The following paper was prepared by W. J. Boynton, to be read at the Minnesota Stock Breeders' Association. He is a successful breeder and his opinion is worth having:—

Anyone that starts a pure bred flock should be fond of sheep and ambitious. He should take pride enough in the flock to be determined that it should not only be kept up to as high a standard as when it comes into his hands but that it should constantly improve. All successful breeders must progress.

Start with the breed that you like best, if it is suitable for your location and there is demand enough for it to make it a paying investment as well as a pleasant business. In selecting the ewes for the foundation flock get as uniform a lot as possible, as this will be a great help to you. It is hard to breed anything uniform from an uneven lot. Size is important, but not so much as the quality.

The selection of the ram is the most important. He is one-half if not three-fourths of the flock. Don't be afraid to invest your money in a good ram. You cannot keep your flock up if you do not use good sires. A flock of poor quality ewes can be greatly improved by using good sires, but a poor ram will run down the quality of the best flock of ewes. A highly fitted and finished ram should be avoided. He is at his best and will never look as well again. Pay for the quality, but not the fitting.

To raise good quality lambs it is necessary to begin with the ewe before she has been bred. At this time she should be in a thriving condition. The ram used should have exercise, but should not be allowed to run with the ewes. The ewes will require but little grain if they have clover hay and corn fodder, which is the best feed for them. I advise feeding ensilage and turnips to the ewes in lamb only in small rations, as there is danger of weak lambs by feeding too heavy of either. Mangels or beets will not harm them. Ensilage and turnips are excellent for the ewes after the lambs have dropped. Bran, oil cake, mangels, or a small ration of other roots previous to lambing time, keep the bowels in a lax and healthy condition. A ration of oats, oil cake, wheat and bran I have found the best for ewes before and after lambing time. A small ration before the lambs drop, and all the ewe will eat after the lambs are old enough to take all the milk.

The lambs will begin to eat grain at about three weeks old, and should have all the crushed oats and bran they will eat until they go to pasture. I do not think that grain is much help to the ewes or lambs after they are on good pasture until in July. Then the lambs should be fed and weaned before August 1, if March or April lambs. At weaning time the lambs should have rape. Turn them into a field of rape and meadow for a few hours each day for several days before weaning. They do not require any grain after they have been on the rape a short time.

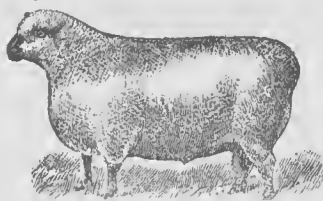
A lamb should be kept growing from its birth to its maturity, but for breeding purposes it is not wise to feed so as to pamper them. Just keep in good, rugged, growing condition. The ewe and ram lambs can run together in the fields until the nights get cool. Then they should be separated. If there are any inferior lambs, or any that are not true type, they should be fed for the market, never sold for breeders at any price.

Sheep like a variety of food and a change of pasture. It is well to have small lots of rape, cabbage, kale, sorghum or corn to turn onto or cut for them. Clover is the best grass for them. Rye

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. Macmillan

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

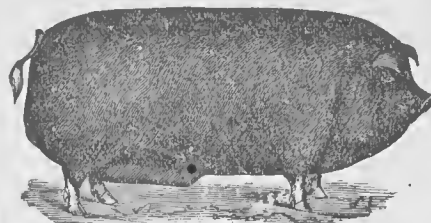
All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.). These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

Poland Chinas

OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gilts of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

LEICESTERS

RAM LAMBS BREEDING EWES

For sale, 40 Ram lambs and 7 shearlings. As I am short of room, will also sell about 50 breeding Ewes of A1 quality, age from 1 to 4 shears, all good, sound and strong sheep. 200 to choose from. Prices right. See them, or apply

ALEX D. GAMLEY, Baigay Farm, Brandon, Man

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P. O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM

Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., 7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,



PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM

F. W. BROWN, Proprietor,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



Importer and breeder of

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES,
BARRED ROCKS and TOULOUSE GEES.

Seven Shorthorn Bulls, 4 Heifers from 2 months to 2 years old, sired by the famous Stock Bulls Lyndhurst 4th, 1st prize aged bull in 1900, 1st prize 3 year old in 1899, at Winnipeg two places ahead of the world renowned Judge, and Spicy Robin, a grand good 2 year old, of Watts breeding. My herd of Berkshires have won more premiums during the last five years than all the other herds in Western Canada at the three leading fairs, winning all the herd prizes except one, and I had a right to that. A right good lot of Boars and Sows constantly on hand for sale. Cotswold shearing Rams and Ram lambs for sale, all prize winners. This flock won \$38.00 out of \$140 against strong competition this year at Winnipeg. Also two prize winning Leicester Rams for sale. Barred Rocks of the best breeding. Call and see my stock or write for prices. Visitors always welcome.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Beresford, Man.



Importer and breeder.
Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.
Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.
Lakeside Stock Farm.



SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Females bred, and with calves at foot. Six young Bulls, growthy and full of quality. All by the imported bull

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

ROSEBANK FARM

For Sale Victoria's Montrose, the well known Polled Angus bull, first at Winnipeg and Brandon. He also took the silver medal and diploma and herd prize. We have a few bulls and heifers sired by Victoria's Montrose. Write—

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,
Cartwright, Manitoba.

Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.



Wm. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

Breeder of

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, Tamworths.

Young and aged stock of above breeds always on hand. Six splendid bull calves and young sows at reasonable rates. Parties met by appointment at Rosser.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

makes a good fall and winter pasture. Rape should be sown in the grain fields, where the sheep can run over the fields. I have had some losses of sheep running in rape fields, but never when the rape was in stubble fields. Sheep should always have plenty of fresh water and salt, a dry place to lie on and be kept free from parasites. They will stand any amount of cold, but not wind and draft.

At a sale of farmers' pedigreed Shires held at Crewe, excellent prices were made for everything up to the mark. One filly foal was sold for \$1,050. Other females went over the \$1,000 mark.

A pony of rare quality has just been killed by accident in the North of England. Though actually 24 years old, it has for years held the championship as a jumper all over the North of England and South of Scotland. Only this summer it won four first prizes at hurdle races. It was while leaping a fence that it got impaled on a piece of railing.

Twenty-one Californians, the advance guard of 500, have sailed from New York for the Argentine Republic, intending to settle there. The delegation already en voyage is headed by four brothers named Ballett, from Los Angeles, each six feet tall, and each having a wife and four daughters. The colony, which has considerable cash capital, will go into cattle raising in the valley of the Platte river.

It is not often that a young lady goes in for making plans of stock barns, but Miss Marian C. Brown, of Clearmont Farm, Manitou, not only won a prize on plans, but for other things, at the Pilot Mound fair. Her winnings were as follows:—Best roadster, best lady driver, best plan for stock barn with modern conveniences, best crayon portrait drawing, best oil painting on canvas, best oil painting on satin.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co., of Wawanesa, Man., has paid in full all the losses for which the company was liable during the past season. The policyholders had the best end of the stick this year, and our readers should consider the policy of this company before insuring next season.

Employ Your Idle Time, It's as Good as Cash.—"Work at home" is an idea that will appeal to those who will have a good deal of spare time during the coming season. To secure the services of such the Yorkshire Mfg. Co., of Toronto, are offering remunerative home work to be done with their Automatic Seamless Knitting Machine. Their's is work that any one can easily learn and could be done by different members of the family, according as they had leisure—a good way to make the idle minutes pay the rent and buy the fring. See their announcement in another column.

Messrs. James Epps & Co., Ltd., the well-known Cocoa Manufacturers of London, have just issued an exceedingly tasteful little medal in aluminium for distribution amongst their numerous customers and the public generally. It is called the National Medal of the United Empire, and having been struck on the termination of the war in South Africa, it forms at the present time an interesting souvenir of the Mother Country and her various colonies, typical figures of each being represented thereon. A pretty scarlet ribbon and a suitable inscription completes its equipment, and we feel sure that all sections of the public will be eager to possess Messrs. Epps & Co.'s patriotic medal.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

E. T. Petar, Souris, reports sale of two young Hereford bulls to N. J. Peterson, of Medicine Hat. We believe they are two nice youngsters.

Jas. M. Ewens, Lakeside, Minnedosa, Man., has disposed of a Hereford bull and cow to Geo. Lee, Yorkton, Assa.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Man. writes, under date Nov. 13, 1900:—"My advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer has paid me a hundred fold."

W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. writes: "I have sold my stock boar, Napinka Bill, to Wm. Laughland, of Hartney. He is a fine pig and those within reach of Mr. Laughland will make no mistake by using him."

D. Hysop & Son., Killarney, Man., write: "Our stock are going into winter quarters in first-class shape. The calves, especially three bulls, are in extra fine shape. Our sheep are also looking well. The first and second prize pairs of shearing ewes at Winnipeg are going to make A 1 sheep, and our ram lambs, we think, really good ones."

About seven miles north of Rosser is the farm of Wm. G. Styles. His buildings are well sheltered, and he has unlimited range for stock. Though he has been breeding Shorthorns only a short time, he now has a herd of about 45 animals, headed by a promising young bull of Andrew Graham's breeding, Pomeroy Favorite, second at Winnipeg this year as a yearling, being beaten by the sweepstakes bull. He is by Robbie O'Day out of Rosamond 4th, and is coming along nicely in Mr. Styles' hands. The offspring from such a bull and the female stock now in the herd should, possess in a high degree those qualities which have ever made the Shorthorns favorites. We were particularly taken with a number of yearling heifers and also heifer calves, the latter being in splendid condition and carrying a wealth of flesh. Among a half dozen bull calves we saw, three were fine sappy fellows that should please anyone. Grosse Isle Knight, a red roan of nine months, is a promising fellow well set up on short legs. Invicta, another nine months' old calf, first prize at Stonewall, is a thick, meaty fellow. Arbor Knight, though only six months old, is a calf of great promise. Mr. Styles is also a breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine, and has now quite a number of both breeds of all ages. His location for swine raising is of the best and the swine have a splendid run of several acres in a heavy poplar grove.

A representative of the Farmer dropped off at Rosser lately to see the stock of Walter James, who has been breeding Shorthorn cattle for some years. His cattle have comfortable quarters, but we were also taken by the comfortable appearance of his house and lawn. Mr. James believes in having as many of the comforts of city life as it is possible to have in the country. He has a nicely laid out lawn around the house, and it is well ornamented with evergreens, shrubs and trees. Lawn tennis, croquet, cycling and photography are pastimes at this beautiful home. In summer time a plentiful supply of flowers help make attractive the surroundings of the house. Mr. James' foundation stock of Shorthorns has been gradually acquired, and now he has a herd of some 40 head. At the head of his herd we found a most promising young bull, rich in the blood of

crack animals of the breed in this country. Lord Stanley 25th, bred by J. E. Smith, Brandon, speaks for himself, as he shows the blood that stood to the front at the World's Fair in Russell's Stanley bull. He is a thick-fleshed fellow, smooth, and handling well. He reflects credit on Mr. James' judgment as well as on the man who bred him. Most of the females in the herd are of a decided milking type. Lucy of Beresford, an 8-year-old cow, caught our eye. She is a large, roomy red cow of J. E. Smith's breeding, yet a smooth-fleshed one and worthy of mention. Muriel 2nd, a light roan, is another most useful cow, such as a farmer should keep. But space forbids dwelling on the older animals, and it was the young stock that particularly caught our eye. A pair of yearling roan heifers, Olenka and Lenora, were an especially fine pair, and the young bull calves which Mr. James turned out, a bunch of eight or nine, were most promising young fellows, which in time will be fit to head any herd. Besides Shorthorns, Mr. James goes in extensively for Barred Plymouth Rock poultry, and many exceptionally good birds were to be seen in his flock. His foundation stock came from W. Rutherford, Winnipeg. Any one wanting good young cockerels cannot make a mistake in writing to Mr. James.



Pumps!

IF YOU want a good PUMP try one of our CATTLE PUMPS. fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders, and fills a pail in about three strokes.

We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. A special discount till end of year. Write for catalogue. Office and factory—9th Street.

BRANDON PUMP WORKS,
H. Cater, Prop. Box 410, Brandon, Man



Contains a remedy for all diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable. Sold by agents in all towns at \$4 each.

Crystal City, Nov. 29, 1898,

S. S. Mayer, Cartwright.

Dear Sir,—I have been using the preparations from your Model Medicine Chest for some time and find them thoroughly reliable. I consider your Condition Powder the best I have ever handled.

JAS. YULE,

Mgr. Prairie Home Stock Farm.

Prepared only by **S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.**

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I have used Herbageum for fattening cattle, and find that with it the heaviest animals never refuse their food, but are continuously thrifty.

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Burgessville, Ont.

In November last year I bought a farrow cow that was being well fed with meal and bran, but for all was in bad order, and I got her for \$12. I at once bought a dollar's worth of Herbageum and began its use with her, and continued it till I killed her about the 1st of March, at which time she was in good order, and made as fine beef as I killed during the season.

J. T. GUILLET,

Danville, P. Q.

Butcher.

I find it advantageous to feed Herbageum to my horses, and also for fattening.

C. V. PARKE.

Warton, Ont.

We use Herbageum for our Shorthorn cattle when off their feed or not doing well, and find it a great benefit. But we have not yet made a test of its value from the standpoint of economy for regular daily use with cattle when not on good pasture.

For horses standing in the stable it is very fine and prevents any staling in the legs.

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Acton, Ont.

In testing Herbageum for milk on my cow, with good slop, I find that the milk is better and that there is an increase in the yield of from 15 to 20 per cent.

A. WILSON.

Paisley, Ont.

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J. STEWART.

Waba, Ont.

I have used Herbageum with cows at calving time, also found it satisfactory for horses.

R. K. McKENZIE.

Flat River, P. E. I.

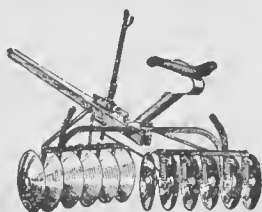
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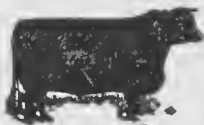
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it first in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but this name will not be published if so desired. Fresh answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Answers to Questions.

By an Experienced Veterinarian.

Cause of Death.

Julius Anderson, Glen Mary, Sask.: "My 4-months-old colt died in a very uncommon way. Symptoms were as follows: Poor and out of condition, scabby, out of spirits, with a dragged appearance. Please give remedy."

Answer.—Without a postmortem examination it is impossible from the meagre details furnished to do more than make a guess at what was the matter with the colt. The loss of condition and scabby coat point to a disorder of the digestive organs, and at the age mentioned it is probable that the colt was badly infested with worms. As to remedies, we might have prescribed for the colt if he were alive, but now that he is dead it seems a waste of time.

Local Sweating.

Subscriber, Greenwood, Man.: "A horse, nine years old, not working; when standing in the stable at nights sweats on his hips and legs down to hocks. Is in rather poor condition, but feeds well and seems all right. What is the cause and remedy?"

Answer.—This is the result of nervous debility and irregular innervation of the vasa motor system. In other words, the nerves are not properly controlling the blood supply to the parts affected, dilatation of the arterioles being followed by local sweating. You should endeavor to tone up the nervous system by generous feeding, regular exercise, and the administration of a nerve tonic such as powdered nuxvomica, a small teaspoonful of which may be given in the feed twice daily.

Sclerostoma Tetracanthum.

E. B., Woodlea, Man.: "In your reply to Subscriber, Belmont, in issue of Sept. 20th, you state that for Sclerostoma Tetracanthum a course of vermifuge medicine is required, will you kindly state what such a course consists of and how applied?"

Answer.—The natural habitat of this parasite being the large intestine, it is difficult to destroy, as vermifuge medicines administered by the mouth have to travel through the stomach, small intestines and caecum before reaching the colon. The small intestines of the horse have an average length of seventy feet, and the caecum has a capacity of about 7½ gallons, consequently the vermifuge medicine must reach the colon in a much diluted state. However, it is impossible to introduce medicine into the colon in any other way, injections per rectum not

penetrating a sufficient distance. The following mode of treatment is the most successful known, but often requires to be repeated twice or more before the patient is fairly free from the worms.

First starve the horse for twelve hours, then administer a quart of raw linseed oil. Some small bran mashes may be fed after this, and the horse may be given all the water he requires, but no hay. As soon as he begins to purge freely, which will generally occur some twenty hours after giving the oil, he should receive the vermifuge medicine. This consists of six drachms of santolin, two ounces of turpentine, and a pint of milk, administered as a drench. Two or three hours after this the horse may be allowed some feed and next day put on his usual diet. For the week following he should have a drachm of finely powdered sulphate of iron, given twice daily in the feed, and then, if the case requires it, repeat the vermifuge treatment.

Worms.

Subscriber, Sintaluta, Assa.: "Two weeks ago I bought a mare, six years old, which was suffering at the time from worms. The man who sold her told me he had often given her linseed oil for it, and it had cured her for the time being, but not permanently. There is a collection of straw colored matter around the anus, and her hair stands straight on end, otherwise she seems in perfect health. She eats hay ravenously. I am not feeding her any oats."

Answer.—Follow treatment prescribed in this issue in answer to W. B., Woodlea.

Swelled Legs—Out of Sorts.

W. N. T., Ponoka, Alta.: "1. Horse, 7 years old, used in a livery barn, about 3 weeks ago he swelled badly in both hind legs, worse on the off one; would lift it up and out from his body 3 to 4 feet when moved in the stall. I have given physic and blood purifiers, but legs are still enlarged; giving him light exercise now; appetite good and in fair flesh. 2. A 5-year-old mare, used in livery barn, has not worked much, is very gaunt. will not drive much, getting thin and low spirited. Have had teeth floated and am giving her lots of bran and condition powders, but she is failing all the time. Please prescribe."

Answer.—1. Twice daily give 1½ drachms of iodide of potassium dissolved in a little water and given as a drench. Feed moderately well and exercise every day. 2. Would advise course of vermifuge medicine. See answer to W. B., in this issue.

A Budget of Questions.

Young Farmer: 1. Have a bull that has never been forced by heavy feeding, or been overworked, but he is not sure. Some say his penis is too short. Is this the reason why a bull or stallion is sometimes considered not sure? 2. Should a colt be driven with or without an open bridle the first few times? 3. What can I do to prevent a colt kicking the sides of the stall while eating oats? 4. Have a colt that gets up cow fashion. What is the reason for this? Is there some weakness about him? 5. What is the cause of a horse wearing one side of the shoe faster than the other? 6. How should a horse place his hind feet while trotting and walking, in same place as the front ones? 7. Have a colt that rattles as though his bowels were loose. What is the cause and is it a bad sign? 8. If a mare is bred at two years of age, will she grow as large as she would if not bred so young? 9. Are impregnators to be re-

commended or condemned? If condemned, on what ground? 10. Where can I procure one? 11. What is the analysis of the sperm of a horse and the germ of a mare? 12. If the semen of a horse comes in contact with air, will it germinate? 13. Will you please give me the breeding of the Clydesdale stallions Macgregor, Darnley and Prince of Wales? 14. Who is the secretary of the Winter Horse Show at Chicago?"

Answer.—1. Unusual shortness of the organ might interfere with the bull's potency, but such a cause must be extremely rare, and in fact I never heard of it be-



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fore. The spermatozoa have the power of propelling themselves in the necessary direction to meet the ovum in the uterus or fallopian tube, and, if vigorous, would make the extra journey without difficulty.

2. This is largely a matter to be decided after a study of the individual colt. If nervous and high-strung, a closed bridle is safer than an open one.

3. Take a piece of trace chain about a foot long and fasten one end of it by a strap round the pastern. When the colt kicks the loose end flies round and hits him on the other leg, and this punishment will soon cause him to stop kicking.

4. This may be an indication of weakness in the fore legs. Examine his feet and if too long have them properly pared or rasped until the natural angle is reached. A long foot throws the weight on the back tendons, causing soreness and sometimes disease.

5. It wears fastest where the most weight is thrown. Very many horses wear their shoes unevenly, but you should see whether the foot is properly leveled, as uneven wear indicates a badly balanced foot.

6. In the trot the horse may either place his hind foot on the spot previously occupied by the front foot or else in front of it or behind it. The position depends partly upon the conformation and natural gait of the horse and partly upon the speed at which he is travelling. In a slow trot the hind foot does not reach the imprint of the front one, while at high speed the imprint of the hind foot will be considerably in advance of the front one. A horse walking makes imprints very similar to one trotting, and at a natural walk with the head low the hind imprints will be superimposed on the front ones. But if the head is checked up and the horse is drawing a vehicle the hind imprints will fall short of the front ones. Going up hill will have the same effect of shortening the stride, while going down hill will lengthen it.

7. Rattling in the bowels is only a sign of unusual fluidity in the contents, with the presence of some gas. It is not inconsistent with good health, but excessive rumbling indicates that the feeding is unsuitable.

8. No.

9. Impregnators are all right for the special purpose for which they are intended, but they only overcome one of the many causes of sterility and their usefulness is limited.

10. Haussmann & Dunn, veterinary instrument makers, Chicago, Ill.

11. By sperm we presume you mean semen. This is an albuminous fluid, containing living organisms called spermatozoa, which fertilize the ovum. Analysis of semen shows it to consist of water, serum-albumen, alkali-albumen, nuclein, lecithin, cholesterolin, fats, salts, especially the phosphates of the alkaline earths, with sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides, and a peculiar odorous principle the nature of which is not known. The germ or ovum of the mare is similar in composition, with slight differences.

12. That depends upon the time it is exposed. A momentary contact with air does not hurt it.

13. Macgregor (1487) was sired by Darnley (222). Dam Sally (60) by Prince Charlie (629). gr. dam. Jean (1900), by Lochfergus Champion (449).

Darnley (222). was sired by Conqueror (199). dam. Keir Peggy (187), by Samson, alias "Logan's Twin" (741), gr. dam. Jean, by Farmer's Fancy (298).

Prince of Wales (673), was sired by General (322). Dam, Darling, by Samson, alias "Logan's Twin" (741).

14. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., or Leland Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

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SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures without a blemish because it does not blister.

North Plantagenet, Ont., Feb. 10, '98.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.

Dear Sirs:—Will you please give me a remedy for heaves. I have a mare that is afflicted. I take pleasure in stating that I have cured a Curb of four years' standing with your Kendall's Blisters, by using it only once and then applying your Spavin Cure. As long as I have horses, I will not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Blisters in my stable.

Very truly yours,

ADOLPHUS GAUTHIER.

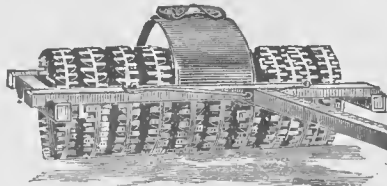
Price \$1, Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Rentise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Has No Competitor.

One Patent Medicine Which has the Field to Itself.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and medicines for every ill except one of the most common and annoying diseases, viz., piles.

He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought for years that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, and that medicinal preparations were simply palliatives and not a cure for the trouble.

Another reason is that piles, unlike many other diseases, is in no sense an imaginary trouble. A sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact and for this reason the few pile salves and ointments, etc., have been short lived because the patient very soon discovered their worthlessness.

He continues: However, there is a new pile remedy which, judging from its popularity and extent of its sale, will soon take the place of all other treatment for piles. It has certainly made thousands of cures in this obstinate disease and its merit, repeatedly tested, has made it famous among physicians and wherever introduced. The remedy is sold by druggists everywhere under name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

It is in convenient, suppository form, composed of harmless astringents and healing oils, gives immediate relief in all forms of piles and a radical cure without resort to the knife and without pain or interference with daily occupation.

One strong recommendation for the remedy is that it contains no cocaine nor opium and is absolutely safe to use at any time.

One of the suppositories is applied at night, is absorbed and the cure is natural and painless.

It permanently cures itching, bleeding or protruding piles and is the only remedy except a dangerous surgical operation that will do so.

All druggists sell a complete treatment of the suppositories for 50 cents and the Pyramid Drug Co. of Marshall, Mich., will mail free to any address a little book on cause and cure of piles which may be of assistance in chronic cases.

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Cheese and Butter Makers' Union Convention.

A goodly number of those interested in dairying were present at the opening session of the convention of the Cheese and Butter Makers' Union, held on November 8th and 9th. The forenoon session the first day was taken up with the adoption of the constitution and by-laws. On a table in the room was an exhibit of cheese labelled, "What some people think will tickle the palate of the British Columbia consumer." It was a collection of soft, spongy, badly colored, ill-smelling cheese of all sizes and shapes. This exhibit of cheese, both factory and dairy, showed in a marked manner the deplorable condition in which some of our cheese is sent to market. We wish all the cheese makers could have seen those cheese.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A large number of those interested in cheese making were present at the afternoon session, as well as Messrs. McKellar, Murray and Lutley, of the Department of Agriculture, and representatives from the leading dairy and produce dealers.

President S. M. Barre gave an address, which is as follows:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The season of 1900 has been most favorable to milk production, almost a continuous growth of succulent grass, no flies, and an exceedingly fine fall has resulted in the production of probably the largest quantity of butter and cheese ever made in Manitoba. Prices have also been very favorable from spring till fall, when a sudden decline in cheese values, without any apparent reason, took place. With considerable quantities of cheese in our factories, frequent complaints with regard to the quality, restricted demands in the local and British Columbia markets, and large quantities of Ontario cheese going into British Columbia, we feel that the cheese business has reached a point where it required our best attention.

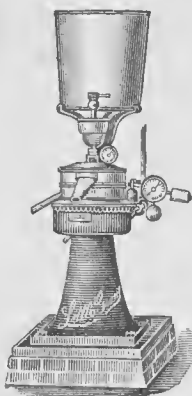
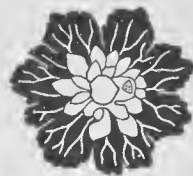
Numerous complaints have also been received with regard to our butter. We know that its quality needs to be much improved and that we are making very little use of some of our best markets, and although our public accounts show a liberal expenditure of money (between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a year) for the purpose of improving our dairy industry, yet all agree that we are not progressing as much as we should, and our dairymen are anxious to know the reason why.

This has led us to organise this Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, and to call this meeting, to which you are all most cordially welcome. We are here for the purpose of investigating every condition connected with the manufacture and sale of butter and cheese made in factories, etc.

I. Possibilities of the Factory System.

After 15 years of dairying in butter and cheese factories it is important to know to what extent such factories have been successful and the possibilities of both branches of dairying—butter and cheese making. This will have a great bearing on our future work. The fact that we

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Save time and make money for the dairymen. Investigate our proposition and decide for yourself. We send a machine

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and you need not keep it if you are not perfectly satisfied with it. It is the simplest to operate, the easiest to run and to keep clean, and the freest from breaks and need of repairs. It pays for itself in a little time. Send for our special trial offer and Catalogue No. 73.

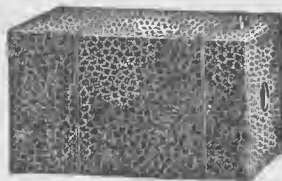
The Sharples Separators received the Gold Medal over all Competitors at the 1900 Paris Exposition.

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are not progressing, shows that we must be spending our energy in the wrong direction.

Investigation shows that 86 cheese factories have been organized and operated in this province at one time and another, 61 of which have ceased to exist, leaving only 25 in operation to-day. This proves that Manitoba is not adapted to cheese making on a large scale, cheese factories have only succeeded in a few thickly settled localities, where the land is mostly divided into river lots—this facilitating milk transportation.

The total number of creameries so far organized and operated in the province is 36, divided into two classes, local and central. Out of 32 local creameries organized during the last fifteen years, 16 are idle or have gone out of existence, some of them have been transformed into cheese factories.

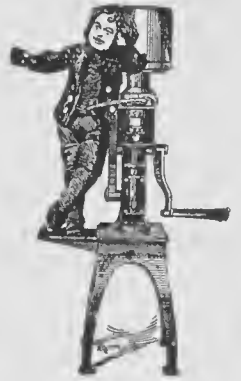
The above results show that local creameries are not, as a rule, the best adapted to our special conditions and that there are only few localities where such creameries have met with considerable success. This we fully understood quite a few years ago, when we negotiated companies, and secured for farmers the

liberal cream transportation rates extending 150 miles and over, which we now enjoy. This enabled us to establish central creameries, which have so far proved to be of great value to our scattered population and are also enabling us to carry on dairy work, winter and summer. The total number of butter and cheese factories then is about 45. It is small, compared with the size of the province. But it is by far too large, for the number of cows available. In some localities there are far too many, they are seriously interfering with one another, some of them really stand in the way of real progress in dairying.

We find that our largest cheese factory is only equal in size to the smallest in the province of Ontario. We also find that the best cheese, and the cheese selling at the highest price, has been and is made in localities where we find only one large, well built and well equipped factory. The same rule applies to butter factories. The small cheese factories and the too large number of small factories in one locality has proved disastrous to the dairy interests in this, as well as in other provinces. As a rule they are poorly built and equipped and

The Alpha De Laval

Cream Separator.



SEVEN POINTS AHEAD.

ST. BONIFACE, Nov. 2nd, 1900.

THE CANADIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

Gentlemen :

In the beginning of October I concluded to buy a Cream Separator and ordered a Melotte from R. A. Lister & Co., to be set up at my farm for trial, with the understanding that I was to buy it if it should give satisfaction. In the meantime, and as I could not be supplied with their No. 4, the size I wanted, I had one of your No. 3 Alpha De Laval machines put up for trial. I worked with this machine for about ten days, and with both the Melotte and the Alpha De Laval another ten days, and finally **concluded to buy the De Laval Separator**, although at a higher figure.

The points on which the Melotte did not give me satisfaction, are as follows :

1st. While guaranteed to skim 700 lbs. per hour, it did not skim over 650 lbs.

2nd. The instructions with both machines is to use some hot water, both at the beginning and finishing of the skimming, to rinse out the bowl. In the Melotte this water gets mixed with the cream, while in the De Laval it remains with the milk.

3rd. Owing to the construction of the Melotte, it compels one to use small pails under the discharge pipes, which we found to be a great disadvantage not at all balanced by the claim of advantage of the lower feeding can.

4th. In discharging, the Melotte splatters both the milk and the cream so I could not catch either in my delivering cans without wasting part of it, while the De Laval delivers perfectly smooth and without spilling a drop.

5th. In cleaning of the bowls we find that of the De Laval much easier than the Melotte.

6th. The Melotte cannot skim thick cream nor cold milk without making butter or choking up the perforated discs, nor can the cream be regulated as well as it can in the De Laval Separator.

7th. As to workmanship and construction I also find the Alpha De Laval Separator superior, and concluded that for practical use, it is in all respects the strongest and cheapest machine of the two.

Yours truly,

ADILARD PAQUIN.

the butter and cheese makers have no power over their patrons, who are constantly threatening to leave and go to another factory unless the milk is accepted such as it is, good, bad or indifferent, and the result is a poor quality of cheese and a loss to farmers, so that competition between factories, instead of being a benefit, is a curse to the farming community, and I do not know of any way of curing this evil, except by legislation, or the imposing of a heavy fine on any dailymen receiving milk or cream rejected from another factory.

The tendency in all provinces of the Dominion is to reduce the number of factories and to make them as large as possible. If it is an advantage for 50 farmers to club together and get their milk made into butter and cheese, it is assuredly a far greater advantage for 5,000 farmers to do the same thing. Take, for instance, the St. Alban's creamery, making 25,000 pounds of butter a day. The larger the factory the less the cost of making, the more facilities for shipping and the larger returns for farmers. The gathering of large quantities of butter in central factories will facilitate weekly shipment, and is a most important point in a province like this, where we stand about half way between two of the largest distributing cities, Vancouver and Montreal.

So far as our central creameries are concerned, we realize that our cream transportation facilities are yet to be much improved, but these needed improvements cannot come about unless large quantities of cream are shipped to one point, so that any division or subdivision of patronage in such creameries will only be an impediment to progress. The whole interest should be centred into one.

The total number of butter and cheese factories organized is 122. Total amount of failures, 77, or over 60 per cent., so that everything considered, particularly when central creameries can reach the furthest localities of the province, any effort to increase the number of butter and cheese factories (except, perhaps, in a very rare case) would, in my opinion, only result in a waste of capital and labor.

The sparsely settled condition of the province has led to the establishment of about 50 cheese dairies, from which comes a considerable quantity of poor cheese. We also find many of them in close proximity to cheese factories, which is a great mistake, for no matter how well made dairy cheese may be, it will always lack in uniformity, in color, texture, flavor and finish—qualities so desirable and absolutely required to obtain the highest prices. Nobody wants a carload of twenty varieties of cheese. The owners of a number of such cheese dairies will soon have to face the question of combining their interests and organizing a good large cheese factory, which would, no doubt, be far less troublesome and more profitable than home cheese making. Cheese dairies may be useful in localities where no factory exists and to meet the requirements of local trade.

II. The Quality of Manitoba Cheese and Butter.

That we can make just as good cheese and butter as in any other part of Canada has been proved in the past. Aye, even a little better. Thirteen years ago we beat Ontario with our butter at her own shows, and we came out second to none with our cheese at the World's Fair, Chicago.

Now let us see what the British Columbia and Montreal trade thinks of our cheese and butter as it is made to-day. The following letters will answer this question:—

"Victoria, August 15th, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—We are wiring you to-night that we have sold in Victoria 240 large cheese, late made. We had great difficulty in making these sales on account of the inferior quality of Manitoba cheese received in last car, and it was only by showing your letter of the 11th, guaranteeing the quality of the goods, that we have made these sales. The rest of the trade has ordered a car from Ingersoll, Ontario, and state that they would rather pay one and a half cents to two cents a pound more for Ontario cheese than for the cheese you shipped last. There is no doubt you have shipped here little better than skim milk cheese. The writer had a piece of Manitoba cheese to-day which is dry and tasteless, and such stuff should not be shipped here.—Martin, Robertson."

"Vancouver, Sept. 28th, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find statement of claim ——— for loss on cheese. The cheese was sour, crumbly, granulated and could not be used, even for a free lunch counter. It came from car shipped in July. The brand was ———.—Martin, Robertson."

I may state that although my firm makes considerable cheese, we buy much more than we make, and the car about which our agents complained so much we had purchased. I think we make just as good cheese as any one in Manitoba, but I am satisfied that it could be much improved.

Now let us see what Montreal thinks of our cheese. At the time this letter was written cheese was selling for 11c. to 11½c. at factories in Ontario:—

"Montreal, Oct. 3rd, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—We have your telegram saying that cheese can be bought at 10c. to 10½c. f.o.b. Winnipeg. This is altogether too dear for this market, as we can buy such as the very best of yours would be at 10½c. to 10½c. f.o.b. here.—A. A. Ayer & Co."

I can show you in my warehouse cheese which has been left there on commission. The owners of it offered it to every dealer in town and nobody would buy it. The cheese is a disgrace to the trade. That the quality of Manitoba cheese is not up to the mark has been fully shown by the report of the judges at the last provincial exhibition, which report was published in The Nor'-West Farmer of August 6th, 1900, and reads as follows: "The cheese, judged as a whole, was considered under the average. There was some sour cheese present and the fault with most of the cheese was that it was too stiff and hard, from allowing too much acid to develop in the making." Yet this was supposed to be the best made in the Province of Manitoba.

Now about the quality of our butter. Advices from British Columbia show that our creamery butter gives fairly good satisfaction when shipped fresh; but, as a rule, it has no staying qualities and we are in a position to show you that the bulk of our creamery butter, particularly that which is made in hot weather, will only grade number two in the Montreal market, and that we are in no position to take the best advantage of that market when conditions are favorable.

In July last creamery butter was worth 22 cents f.o.b. Montreal. It was worth 18 cents here for British Columbia market. We bought a car from one of the best built, equipped and managed creameries of this province on the M. & N. W. Railway. In that creamery there is a first-class cold storage. The butter was landed in Montreal at a cost of about 19½c. None of it was a month old. Had the

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all leading dealers.
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	½ to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

Change of Address. The business I have conducted last four years for R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., in Dairy Supplies and Produce, I will continue in future at **206 Pacific Avenue,** corner of Main St., **Winnipeg.**

If you want Pure Vegetable Parchment to wrap your Butter—not the imitation sort, which no consumer will tolerate twice—Butter Moulds to make pound bricks, Shipping Boxes and Tubs or a **Cream Separator,** write to me.

If you have fresh made, good colored, well flavored Butter to dispose of, and are not satisfied with your present market, ship it to me.

WM. SCOTT.

Manitoba Dairy School

THE SIXTH SESSION WILL OPEN
ON JANUARY 7TH, 1901.

A full course of instruction in Home Dairying, Butter and Cheesemaking, and all work pertaining to the Dairy Industry. For information and application blanks, address—

C. A. MURRAY, Dairy Superint'nd't,
WINNIPEG, - MAN.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

butter proved to be of a suitable quality it could have been shipped to England at a good profit. But, unfortunately, such was not the case; it was reported as No. 2 creamery, and here follows the last advice we had about it:—

"Montreal, August 28th, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—The creamery market is quieter and a little lower. We have not been able to take a profit out of the car of creamery butter you sold us yet. We may be able to sell it back to you to go to Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—A. A. Ayer & Co."

"Montreal, October 30th, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—Replying to yours of the 20th. The greatest difficulty with the butter and cheese in Manitoba is that it has a peculiar flavor. The butter is inclined to be oily, in some cases fishy. We think this is brought about very largely by the want of cleanliness either in the milking or in the handling of the milk, possibly with smells about the factories.—A. A. Ayer & Co."

The party who describes the nature and the cause of these defects understands his business. He hits the nail on the head. For in the dirt, dirt, uncleanness, poorly kept, over-ripe milk and cream received at factories lies the main trouble in our present stage of dairy farming, and I am sorry to say nothing is being done to check the deleterious effects of these agencies, the whole thing is left to take care of itself. It may be said that this being still a young province, we are yet laboring under somewhat crude conditions. This may be true in some respects, but that does not lessen our duties and responsibilities in the matter. No doubt our present creamery system is responsible for many such difficulties. The cream gathering is not the very best, yet it is the only plan possible, but it can be much improved.

Such is the true condition of dairying in this province. We are, no doubt, making some good cheese and butter, but our average production is away behind Ontario and Quebec. The sooner we realize it the better. Now if we look into what have been the greatest impediments to progress, we find a lack of interest, a lack of understanding, and a want of unity of action amongst our dairymen.

III. The Manitoba Dairy Association.

There have been for some years, and there are to-day, over one hundred persons engaged in active dairying, either as factory owners, directors of factories, butter or cheese makers, not counting dairy cheese makers, of which there are at least 50 more. In 1897 only four cheese makers and seven butter makers and 19 factory owners are found to be members of the Dairy Association. In 1898 out of a membership of 72, I find only seven butter makers and six cheese makers. I mean professional butter and cheese makers.

In 1899, out of a membership of 59, I find about 19 members interested in factories, seven butter makers and only three cheese makers.

But one fact to which I beg leave to call your attention is this: Although during 1897, 1898 and 1899 about 50 per cent., on an average, of the directors and other officers of the association was composed of gentlemen without any interest whatever in dairying; we cannot find the name of any single professional butter and cheese maker amongst them. Yet if there is any one who should have a voice in a Dairymen's Association, it is the man who stands beside the cheese vat or the butter worker. In 1899 and 1897 the whole cheese interest was represented by only one director. In 1898 the

cheese interest had no representative at all. You may ask, why don't the cheese makers attend? Look through their reports, you will find only one address on cheese making during 1897, 1898 and 1899, and that was in 1897. If we wish to reach the cheese makers and teach cheese making, we must first provide food for their thought and education.

This is sufficient to show that a great lack of unity exists amongst the dairymen of the province. So far as I am concerned, I can assure you that I will be most pleased to work in harmony with every one and will strive hard to extend equal attention to every branch of the industry for the good and in the interests of the province.

I have sent a special invitation to the president of the old Dairymen's Association, requesting him to attend this meeting. I have also sent out notices to other members of the old association and would have extended an invitation to all their members if I had had a list of the membership, but I was informed that their report of last winter's meeting was not yet printed. We regret very much not seeing a larger number of the old association members present.

IV. The Dairy School and Dairy Instruction.

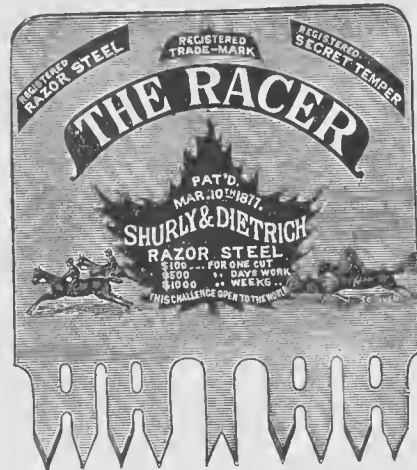
We are using most of our energy in the wrong direction. If we look through the public accounts, we find that our provincial government has been fairly liberal in its expenditure for dairy instruction, that is, comparing our revenues with those of other provinces—Ontario and Quebec are spending large sums of money for the same purpose, and it would surely be advisable for this province to spend still more, provided the expenditure is properly applied.

In 1898 the dairy school expenditure may be figured up as follows: General expense, \$3,459.49; milk, \$893.67. The products of which sold for \$446.63. Net cost of the school, \$3,906.53.

The total expenditure for all purposes of dairy instruction for the year was \$7,218.00. As the average attendance in that year was about 21 students, each student cost nearly \$200 for tuition. If we are to teach dairying in that way, it would be much cheaper to arrange with the Province of Ontario and give a free excursion ticket to each student, as transportation would not cost over \$40 a head. This will be a saving of money, particularly when we want so much to carry on a more suitable plan of dairy instruction. This class shows that the best part of the government grant is spent for the benefit of a few, whilst the factory interest is in a great measure ignored.

Allow me to state, gentlemen, that your humble servant attended a dairy school in the old country 20 years ago, organized the first dairy in Canada, and conducted the first dairy school in Ontario, consequently I am fully conversant with the meaning and object of a dairy school such as we have in this province. The main object of such a dairy school is to train butter and cheese makers for factory purposes. To be sure, farmers' sons and daughters living in the neighborhood avail themselves of the privilege of securing a dairy course, and we are much pleased to see them do so. That we are not able to reach and teach a large number of this class shows that the best part of the government grant is spent for the benefit of a few, whilst the factory interest is in a great measure ignored. Only a few privileged ones can attend, those who can not afford the expense of board and transportation, etc., must keep out of it. A good travelling dairy in the meantime would reach a larger number. Still, I believe the Winnipeg

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We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw, to cut fast, "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH,
Maple Leaf Saw Works,
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YOU ARE THINKING—

Thinking of Xmas and of the presents you wish to give to your friends. We thought of it long ago, and have been preparing by adding to our stock many useful and pretty articles suitable for presentation. We can supply you with anything in the jewelry line, and no matter how small the order, it will receive prompt attention. We will prepay the carriage to your address. Write for quotations.

Andrew Mc

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block - WINNIPEG.

Dairy School has done some very good work for the province. Nearly all our butter makers and many of our cheese makers have attended one or two courses. But since the number of butter and cheese factories has been decreasing instead of increasing, and since at the present time it is not desirable to increase the number of butter and cheese factories, it stands to reason that the usefulness of the Dairy School as a trainer of butter and cheese makers is about gone. This is fully corroborated by the attendance of only two or three professional butter and cheese makers during the winter of 1899 and 1900.

We would, therefore, suggest that the present Dairy School be abolished as soon as convenient, and if it is wished to continue the system, we would propose a plan which would be more efficient and economical. Instead of one, I would suggest two schools—one of butter making, etc., to be established in connection with some already established creamery, located in the central or western part of the province, or in connection with the Brandon Experimental Farm; and the other of cheese making, etc., to be organized in connection with a cheese factory already operating in the eastern part of the province. The fact that at present no creamery operates in the cheese district, and no cheese factory exists in the butter district, which fully warrants such dispositions and offers the following advantages:—

1. The school of cheese making would be operated in summer with such milk, and under such conditions as are generally met with during the cheese making season. There is such a wide difference in the handling of summer and winter milk for cheese making that a student, unless he has already served as an apprentice for at least one season in a factory, gets very little benefit from winter teaching.

2. Butter making could be taught in winter, and in this way one staff of teachers would attend both schools, and if desired butter and cheese making could be taught at once in both schools.

3. Great economy would result from such a scheme, the milk or cream would be furnished by patrons of the factories in the ordinary way without expense to the school.

But as it seems desirable that these factories, to be used for dairy schools, be fitted in such a way as to be models in all respects, we respectfully suggest that the sum of money which is practically wasted in paying high rent for a building remaining idle for nine months out of the year, be used for fitting up such factories as they should be. We find that similar schools or illustrative stations have been established in Ontario with good results.

In the meantime we should put forth every effort to improve our dairy buildings, to teach practical butter and cheese making in factories, to show dairy farmers and factory patrons how to produce and deliver good rich cream. We should have a number of practical dairy teachers such as Ontario and Quebec have employed for years with much success. These teachers should spend all their time going from factory to factory inspecting the sanitary conditions, testing milk and cream, rejecting all not up to a certain standard, and when found necessary should visit any farmer sending faulty cream or milk for the purpose of giving him instruction in the best methods of taking care of milk and cream. I would also suggest that the laws of the province be changed so as to give these teachers the same powers as are given to health officers. This gives you an idea of the magnitude of the work before us. This practical instruction must go on from year to

year so long as there are butter and cheese factories in the province.

But in order to succeed in such an undertaking it is most necessary that there should be nothing clashing or conflicting in the supervision of the work; and we would, therefore, suggest that the plan followed in Ontario and Quebec be adopted here, and that is as follows:—The Department of Agriculture votes to the association a sufficient sum of money to cover all the requirements of dairy instruction, except for experimental work, the association selects and engages their own teachers, controls their methods of instruction and keeps in touch with the progress of the work.

V. The Dealers.

We have now reached the last, but not the least, impediment to progress. That is, "Want of discrimination in the purchase of dairy goods." Buying all kinds at one price places a premium on trash, because it is an easy task to make poor cheese and butter. Many farmers, and even factory men, do not realize the need of improvement. Because they can obtain high prices for their goods, they are under the impression that the quality is all right. A dairy cheese maker, living half a mile from a cheese factory, recently said to me, "You talk about the advantages of sending milk to cheese factories, why, it does not require any more time to make cheese at home than to take the milk to the factory, and I always sold my cheese at a higher price than the cheese factories." Who is to blame for this condition of things? The dealers, and as the discussion of this subject requires more time and space than I have at present, I will leave it to better hands for consideration.

In summing up these remarks, allow me to say, we have given you a fair idea of the present condition of dairying in this province. We have pointed out some of its defects and difficulties, brought to your notice some of its drawbacks, and suggested some remedies, but we have by no means exhausted the subject, which will bear much further investigation, and I hope that before the end of the convention we shall arrive at some plan of action through which we can accomplish some of the most needed improvements. We appeal to every factoryman and dairy farmer in the province to come to the front. We need your united efforts in order to accomplish this much needed work. We ask you to do so on account of the bearing this matter will have on the welfare of our population.

A lively discussion followed this address, Messrs. Cluff, Murray, McKellar and Macdonald taking part in it.

EVENING MEETING.

It was called to order at 7.30 p.m., and we can truly say it was the first really representative meeting of the cheese interest in the province. It was for the French speaking dairymen, and though some of the addresses were given in English, they were interpreted by Mr. Barre. The hall was packed and some had to remain outside. Large delegations from all the cheese centres were present and took a deep interest in all the proceedings. Messrs. McKellar and Murray, representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture; Mr. Hannan, representing R. A. Rodgers & Co.; and Mr. Cluff, representing J. Y. Griffin & Co., were present.

Three standing committees were appointed as follows:—

Committee on Legislation — S. M. Barre, D. W. Shunk, C. C. Macdonald, M. J. Cluff, H. Frechette, T. Pare, J. B. Toews, J. T. Regher, Ed. Leclerc, A. Houde, T. Prefontaine and J. Precourt.

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Up-to-Date Household Articles,
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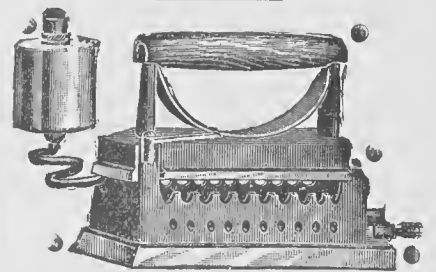
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No cutting—no drugging. Write for booklet



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WILL CURE AND PREVENT

Corns, Bunions and Ingrown Nails. This eraser consists of a steel cylinder, on which is placed an abrasive cloth, held by nickel-plated steel caps. AN UNGUENT for soft corns, with an extra cloth, packed inside cylinder. Polishing with this eraser easily removes corns, bunions, and prevents accumulation of callous cuticle, keeping the skin clean and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mailed on receipt of 50c., P. O. Money Order or stamps.



Superior Self-Heating Sad Irons

Absolutely safe. Proof against explosion. Takes only three minutes to get ready for work. It is SAFE, CLEAN, QUICK, and does better work than any other iron on the market. Price \$5.00 prepaid. Write for circulars and testimonials.

FIBRE FIRE KINDLERS.

The only perfect up-to-date kindling. Absolutely sure, clean and safe. Will burn 25 minutes. Will start any coal fire. Put up in neat paper packages, ready for use. Costs only 25c. each. A postcard will bring you a sample package free.

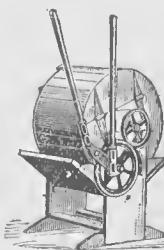
My new catalogue of useful Household articles, etc. will be ready in a short time. Send me your address, and I will mail you one when ready.

Watch my ads.—something new every issue.

KARL K. ALBERT'S MAIL ORDER HOUSE

268 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

THE IMPROVED MANITOBA WASHER



Is the easiest running and best cleaner of dirty clothes in the market to-day.

\$10.00 size cleans at one time a quantity of clothes equal to 14 shirts or seven sheets; \$12 size, 18 shirts or 10 sheets; \$14 size, 20 shirts or 11 sheets, in 15 minutes, ready for the boiler. The latter is in two compartments, so that white and colored clothes are cleaned at the same time. I will pay \$300 to the first person here in Winnipeg proving that I have not the best machines.

The McCrossan Rocker cleans as well as the above, but is not so large. Price is only \$5.00; McCrossan Peerless, \$3.50, is a strong, good little washer. Send for circulars. Merchants send in your orders.

T. McCROSSAN,

356 Bannatyne St.

WINNIPEG

Committee on Trade and Commerce—composed of J. Y. Griffin & Co., R. A. Rogers & Co., S. M. Barre, Alex. Macdonald & Co., J. P. O. Allaire, Wm. Grassick, T. Penner, A. R. Fanning, J. T. Regher, H. Frechette.

Committee on Arbitration—to settle differences between makers and factory men—H. Frechette, C. Mignault, S. M. Barre, E. Dubois, M. McLeod, D. W. Shunk.

All three committees have power to add to their number. The object of the trade and commerce committee is to study what could be done to arrive at a better discrimination in the purchase of dairy products.

The president gave an address in French, which was practically the same as that delivered in the afternoon in English. Rev. Father LaCasse, a gentleman greatly interested in the dairy industry in Quebec, next addressed the meeting, and showed the progress which has been accomplished in Eastern Canada during the last 15 years. Rev. Father Joly, of St. Pierre, which is the largest cheese centre in the province of Manitoba, next addressed the meeting on dairying in Manitoba, showing what had been accomplished in his own parish, pointing out the fact that his parishioners would not feel the effects of the grain crop failure this year, as they mostly depended on the cheese crop.

Next came a paper on cheese-making, by D. W. Shunk, giving the most salient points of practical cheese-making. It was a good paper and we hope to give it to our readers at an early date.

C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, then gave an address, based on a recent bulletin issued by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, on "Composite Samples of Milk, Babcock Test, Payment of Milk according to its Butter or Cheese Value."

RESOLUTIONS.

At the session on the morning of the 9th the following resolutions were adopted as expressing the feelings of those present as being the outcome of the previous day's discussion on the dairy situation in the province:—

Whereas, we, the Manitoba Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, representing in cows, buildings, and butter and cheese plant, an interest valued at about a million dollars, and recognising the present and future necessities of the dairy industry, do hereby adopt the following:—
Resolved:

That this association deeply regrets to note a decrease in our cheese exports to British Columbia on account of its poor quality, and to learn that the British Columbia trade prefer the Ontario product at an advanced price.

That a number of Winnipeg grocers also buy the Ontario cheese in preference to Manitoba, even at a higher quotation.

That considerable quantities of butter and cheese are shipped from Quebec and Ontario to British Columbia, while our cheese remains in our factories, and considerable quantities of it must go to Montreal to find a market.

That in the neighborhood of fifty farmers are engaged in the manufacture of dairy cheese, and that a considerable portion of it is of indifferent quality—some of it unsaleable.

That the worst quality of cheese, in many instances, is made by ex-students of the Dairy School, and that this matter should be looked into immediately.

That our cheese industry is in a very bad condition and that we are threatened to lose some of our most important markets unless immediate steps are taken to improve the quality of our cheese and

butter. Reports from British Columbia trade, and from judges at the provincial exhibition confirm these facts.

That some of our butter is of poor quality and that the best creamery made during the hot weather will only grade No. 2 in the Montreal market, and that many complaints have been received regarding the quality of our butter in British Columbia.

That the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union understand that the worst defects found in our butter and cheese are due to faulty, tainted milk and cream sent by patrons to factories.

That the union regrets the fact that hardly any practical instruction has recently been given to factory men and factory patrons.

That this union realizes the great need of practical instruction amongst factory patrons, as well as amongst factory men, and advises the holding of farmers' institute meetings throughout the coming winter.

That the Butter and Cheese Union also advises the free use of butter and cheese factory instructors, whose duties would be to inspect the sanitary condition of butter and cheese factories and cheese dairies and also farms supplying milk and cream thereto, rectifying defects in butter and cheese making, rejecting all tainted, overripe, unsound milk, or cream, and when found necessary, visit the farmers, giving them practical instruction on the best methods of taking care of milk or cream.

It is most desirable that the primary source of butter and cheese, and everything connected with their manufacture, should excel in purity, therefore we suggest that the provincial laws be changed so as to give these instructors the same power as the health officers.

Three-fourths of those engaged in cheese-making understand only the French language, therefore we suggest that factory inspectors and those appointed to address farmers' institute meetings in the French settlements be qualified to speak fluently French and English.

Whereas, it is most important and desirable that the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union should superintend the work of practical instruction, we suggest that the plan followed in Ontario be adopted here. That is: The department of Agriculture votes the association a sufficient sum of money to defray salaries and other expenses, the association engages instructors, who are bound to follow instructions and report progress of the work.

It is most important that those wishing to offer their services as dairy teachers or instructors should pass their examination before a board appointed by the Manitoba Cheese and Butter Union, and composed of the ablest and most practical dairymen in the province. This plan is followed with advantage in other provinces.

That with a view to the combination of efficiency and economy, the present dairy school system should be suspended, and in preference the funds devoted to the employment of at least two skilled cheese instructors, who should also be well skilled in butter making, and one or more instructors for creameries, and as may be afterwards arranged, a travelling dairy school for the province at large.

That the factory system is the most important interest and that it should be fostered by all possible means.

That the Cheese and Butter Makers' Union deeply regrets that under the present system of dairy education the largest part of the government grant, from \$2,500 to \$3,900, is spent for the benefit of a

few, whilst the most important interest (butter and cheese) is neglected.

A large deputation then waited on the Minister and presented their resolutions. The Minister promised to consider the matter.

Increasing Milk Production

C. P. Goodrich, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, is to-day one of the most trusted authorities in America on all matters relating to practical dairying. At a western dairy convention he told his hearers the history of his own advancement. When he started there were no dairy schools or dairy professors, he had to build almost entirely on his own study and experience. He started in 1875 with a yearly average of 150 lbs. of butter per cow. In 1893 he had got up to 339 lbs., but his advancement was not very regular. In one year he rose from 150 to 250 lbs. The explanation was that at first he depended altogether on corn grown on his own farm, but was led to buy freely of bran and similar feeds to balance the carbonaceous quality of the corn. Then he got the idea that he could buy cows cheaper than he could breed them and this mistake pulled down his average very seriously. Since then he has kept the calves from his best cows, fed in accord with the best teachings of science and experience, collecting new ideas as fast as they assumed reliable shape. The silo was the means of raising his annual average 40 to 50 lbs. a year and with a gratifying reduction in the cost of production.

The Crystal City creamery has closed, after a very successful season, over 40,000 pounds being manufactured.

The Darlington Creamery Co., Darlington, Pennsylvania, is about at the top notch for fancy prices on this continent. They are extremely careful as regards the health and feeding of their cows and cleanliness in handling. Their price is a dollar a pound at the factory for butter.

Mr. William Scott, manager during the last four years for R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., will in future carry on business as The Scott Dairy Goods Co., manufacturers of dairy apparatus, dealers in butter, dairy supplies and cream separator agents, with office at 206 Pacific avenue, corner of Main street, Winnipeg.

Dairy Bulletin No. 6, by C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, has just been issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. It deals with composite samples of milk, the Babcock test and payment for milk according to its butter and cheese value. Copies of the bulletin can be had by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Experiments in the curing of cheese have recently been made, under the direction of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture. Up to a certain point the process is the same. The cheese is then divided into three parts. One part is cured in a special chamber, with uniform temperature under 65 deg., another part in the ordinary curing room of a factory, and the third part in a still inferior room. The same experiment has been made in several localities, and the results of over two hundred samples are now in Montreal. Professor Robertson has examined them, and pronounces the samples cured in the special chamber much superior to the others. The committee of the Butter and Cheese Association of Montreal will examine them and give their opinion as to the extra commercial value of the cheese cured in special chambers. It is stated that the construction of such chambers is a matter of little expense.

The Best Method of Construction for Ice-Houses.

By C. A. Murray, Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba, given at the last Dairy Convention.

The creameries that I have visited in Manitoba have all been very poorly constructed, but I have not seen them all, and what I have seen may have been the poorer ones. The main trouble in the refrigerators in these creameries is the fact that an attempt has been made to build a storage room, or ice-box, too cheaply, or with so little lumber that they have not secured the proper insulation from outside influence. The ice-houses that have come under my notice so far have one thickness of one-inch lumber, with a varied assortment of large cracks and knot holes, and paint has been conspicuous by its absence.

Before I undertake to explain the methods of building ice-houses or ice-boxes, I want to make a few suggestions as to the building of a creamery itself. In the first place, I recommend that a foundation of stone or brick be built to put it upon, as the custom of putting a factory upon stilts or posts is an everlasting source of grief. It is a nest for dogs, cats, rats, and invariably breeds more bad smells than anything around a factory.

Another source of trouble and work is found in raised floors, or the so-called "gravity system." It causes an immense amount of unnecessary labor in lifting and carrying and climbing steps, and the water always soaks into the woodwork and rots very fast. Low ceilings are a disagreeable sight, and a nuisance to the maker, but are quite a common occurrence. To my mind 12 feet is low enough. To have an engine in the same room where you are trying to make butter is enough to discourage the best of butter-makers, but are also quite common.

But to stop complaining, and inasmuch as I cannot go into the entire details of building a factory; but if anyone intends to erect a building, I will readily furnish plans and specifications to work by upon application; and although the original cost of the building may be a little more, the comfort and the amount saved will in a short time pay the difference.

To return to the ice-boxes; the size is immaterial, as I shall not go into the minor details of the framework, and it is little difference if sawdust is used to fill in between the walls or if paper and air space is adopted, so long as you make them good; but this you cannot do unless you use plenty of lumber. For the most of it, rough lumber will do, and ship-lap is very good. I do not believe it is good practice to put on building paper unless you put it between two layers of boards, because it will break, tear and become loose when not properly supported, and nothing will support paper like a layer of boards on each side of it. Three or four layers of paper, in places two thicknesses between boards, and five thicknesses of boards will make a box that will hold its temperature. This seems like a great deal of lumber, but it is not so much in the long run, as there is not much surface to cover. Four thicknesses of lumber, four inches of sawdust, one inch air space, and a layer of paper, make an excellent box. The doors in every case should be bevelled, and also the casings, and the doors should be properly packed and built the same as the walls; and the floors should be at least three thicknesses of lumber and two layers of tar paper if they are up off the ground, but if they are close to the ground and filled up between

the joist, two thicknesses of lumber and one layer of paper is very good. The ceiling should be covered at least four inches with sawdust. The ice in such a box should be put up over head into a galvanized pan, with a rack or wooden mat in the bottom to prevent punching holes in it, and supported in a good manner with ceiling under the support, which would be the top of the ice-box but under the pan. Sufficient room should be left around the sides of the pan and the ceiling to admit of a free circulation of air. This pan should drain to one corner, and the waste pipe should in all cases have a trap in it.

A box of this style can be made large enough for most ordinary purposes, but if anyone cares to increase the size so as to store butter for some time and get the utmost out of their ice, follow the same lines of instruction but make two pans, or as many as you may need, and carry the drip from the ice through a series of tanks or drums, say five in number, of galvanized iron, four feet high and 12 inches in diameter, and connecting a pipe from the bottom of the first one to the top of the second one, bottom of the second to the top of the third, and so on, with a trap after the last one. Other systems may be as good as this, but boxes built upon these lines will prove satisfactory, will hold the temperature, and where the tanks I spoke of are used, little more can be taken out of the ice to cool the room.

I do not condemn using large drums and refilling them with broken ice and having it salted, provided anyone has the time to devote to breaking ice and salting it, but you cannot secure a low temperature and hold it in a poorly constructed box, and if you have a good box it is "love's labor lost" to break and salt ice. The main fault with the drums is that they are hard to clean; they catch and hold a lot of dirt, and they cost more and will not last as long as the pans I speak of.

In the building of an ice house four thicknesses of lumber and two of paper, with good doors and sufficient sawdust to pack the ice in, will keep the ice very good in this country, and if gravel or some such material and a connection to the drain or sewer be made it prevents the floor from becoming too wet and saves the ice. Ventilation through the roof is almost necessary. I also advise putting the ice into the house in tiers and on edge, as it comes from the water, as it seems to be the general impression that it keeps better in this way than it does if it is laid flat.

In reference to mechanical refrigeration, I am quite sure that at the present time there is not a factory in Manitoba that would find any advantage in an ice machine, and the cost of operation would be greater than the cost of ice, and not enough benefit otherwise to pay for the cost of the machine. The cost of ice in Manitoba will, I believe, always be cheap enough to successfully compete with the ice machine, and although a very fine grade of butter is made by using the machine, there is still a great deal of improvement for us to make before we need urge the adoption of mechanical refrigeration.

A suit by H. McGowan, overseer of the Weyburn Local Improvement district, against the Hudson's Bay Co., which was tried before Judge Richardson at Regina in July last, has just been decided by the judge against the company. Able counsel was employed for the defence and the Attorney-General acted for the overseers. This suit was entered by the Territorial Government to settle the question of the validity of the Local Improvement Ordinance.

A Good Rule.

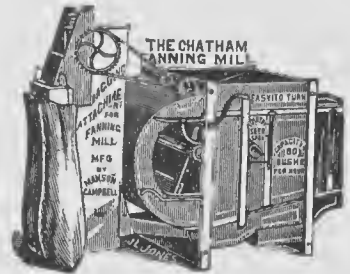
Hoard's Dairyman gives a good rule followed by English dairymen, which is as follows:—

"Do not milk the udder clean out if the weather is cold, until the fourth day after calving. This will prevent a chill, which often produces milk fever."

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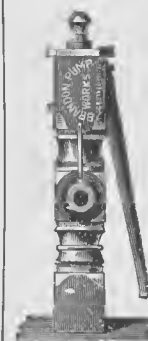
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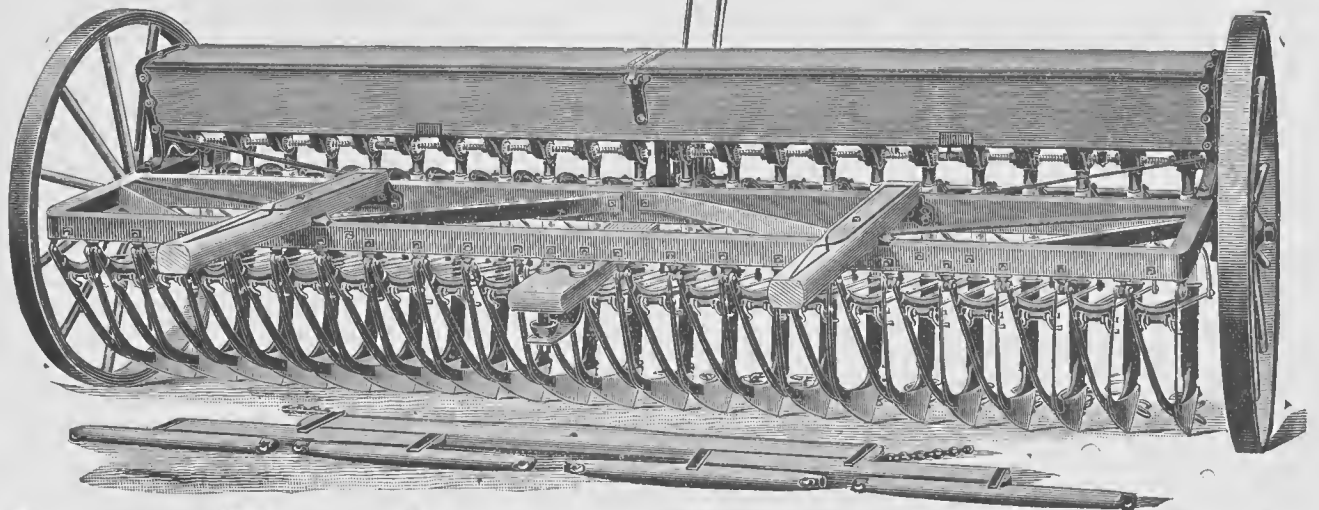
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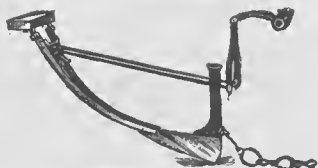


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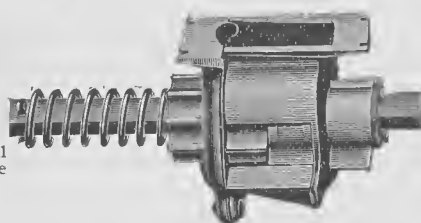
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Breeding Questions.

B. C. B.: "1. What is the best age to breed mares, cows and pigs? 2. How long does it take a mare to come in again after she has taken the horse? 3. What is the proper age to begin using males for breeding purposes?"

Answer.—1. That will partly depend on the way they have been fed and developed in their youth. A filly at three years, a heifer 20 to 30 months, a sow 6 to 9 months are reasonable ages. 2. About every three weeks. 3. Stallions that have passed their 24th month, bulls past 12 months and boars past 12 months are fit for use, but only to a very moderate extent.

A Crop of Thistles.

Subscriber, Baie St. Paul, had a field badly infested with thistles which he plowed in the spring with a view to summerfallowing, but has done nothing more to it since. There is now a full crop of thistles, but they have not had time to seed. What is he to do now?

Answer.—They should have been plowed two months ago. The life history of the thistle is very simple. After it has shed its seed sometime in early summer it proceeds to use the rest of the growing season for two purposes. 1. It throws out rootstocks all round, by which the parent stem can be multiplied indefinitely. 2. These in their turn are used to collect food from the soil and atmosphere and store it deep down in the earth in the network of roots. All that food in the roots is used as a reserve of life force on which the family can live next spring and start throwing up their seed stalks. If those roots had all been cut six weeks ago by a good second plowing the storing up process could have been effectively checked, and repeated surface cultivations would have badly damaged the broken-off parts. It is no use working on these deep rooted perennials in their dormant stage. Let them grow next spring till about nine inches high, then fix a chain on the plow beam and bury them completely under a 6-inch furrow. Now sow 6-rowed barley on top of them. Report results to us next year.

Breeders and the Record Associations.

A Breeder: Referring to R. J. Crisp's letter to F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, which appeared in the Sept. 5th issue of *The Farmer*, I would like to say that I take very strong objection to the proposition to make members of the Record Associations members of our provincial associations. To me this proposition looks silly, indeed, and I think the majority of the members of the Manitoba breeders' associations will object to it. Members of the Record Associations have no interest in the working of the provincial associations that I can see. Now, if we were to turn this proposition around, give the various

provincial associations the right to appoint members to compose the Record Associations, then I could understand the members of the provincial associations having an interest in the Record Associations; but for eastern men to become members of our associations seems absurd. The fact is, the provincial associations should demand proper representation on the Record Association. There are not now, neither will there ever be, Dominion Records without such provincial representation. "Unity is strength" says Mr. Crisp. Yes, but only when there is unity or oneness of interest. Eastern interests and ours do not parallel in association work, hence a house divided against itself cannot stand.

Hay Permits—A Warning.

Under the above heading an Oak River correspondent sends us the following:—"Some days ago a man, who seems to have no name or address, came to me claiming to be an agent for Manitoba University Lands, and claimed 50 cents per ton for all hay I had cut in the past on University lands. After careful enquiry I found he is no agent at all and has no authority to collect any dues, but is simply appraising the lands for the university. As he is still round these parts, I would warn the farmers to look out for this gentleman."

Note.—It is certainly important that farmers should be warned against every variety of impostors. But in this case our correspondent is mistaken. It is pretty certain that the "so-called agent" referred to is W. S. Garrioch, of Portage la Prairie, who is, on behalf of the University, valuing all the lands included in its government grant, and who alone is authorized to give permits to cut hay on such lands, the rate in every case being 25c. per ton. If anyone is found cutting hay without having first obtained such a permit, he may be let off for a double rate of 50c. per ton, but if there is reason to believe that he is deliberately scheming to steal the hay, the University authorities may prosecute him for theft if they feel so disposed. About 15,000 of the 150,000 acres of land grant allotted to the University has already been sold, to pay for the building now going up at Winnipeg, and more may be sold later on. The Land Committee is composed of Canon Matheson and Messrs. Ashdown and Dawson, representing the University Council, and Hons. J. A. Davidson and C. Campbell, representing the local government. Their secretary is R. G. McDonald, whose address is the Parliament Buildings at Winnipeg, to whom letters on land business should be addressed.

Ice House Construction

Subscriber, Kerfoot, Man.: "As regards building an ice house, I will give my opinion. It could be built of rough lumber, with a good roof. The walls should be made double, with at least six inches space between, which should be filled with sawdust. Poles should be placed on the ground and a good layer of sawdust thrown over them. A building 10x14 ft., with sufficient room partitioned off one end to hold the receptacle for creamers (if used), built near enough to the well to allow a pipe to project through the wall and empty into the creamer receptacle from the pump, is my ideal of an ice house. It is my opinion that ice cut in blocks and placed close together on the flat will keep better than if laid on their edge, as they are of a uniform thickness, the smooth sides lie close together, and when laid on the flat it is an easy matter to fill up the space between blocks, while if laid on their edge there will be considerable air space between

layers, as it is nearly impossible to saw all blocks exactly alike."

Note.—The suggestion about making the floor of poles covered by sawdust is one practiced in other parts. A layer of old fence rails or poles about six inches deep are laid down, fitting them together as closely as possible, then cover with a layer of boughs and then a good layer of sawdust. This furnishes excellent drainage. Why not make an ice house of poles altogether? A double tier of poles could be made for the sides, notching them together at the corners and tramping the space full of chaff if sawdust cannot be obtained, then put on a pole roof and cover with straw.

Western Horses for Manitoba.

Seip Bros., Miami, having seen in *The Farmer* the report of western horses sold at Toronto, enquire why such horses are not sold at central points in Manitoba. They would like to hear of the class of colts raised from Ontario mares taken west several years ago.

Answer.—There are considerable varieties of western horses and the worst sorts are most numerous. We could point on the same farm to horses that are fairly useful, because they have been regularly worked, but still can never be trusted—and a rare case where much less training made a plain looking colt all that the buyer could wish. But such a colt is an exception and the ingrained nature will come out in some of these western horses as long as they have a leg to stand on. Give them a week at grass or in the stable and it will take another week to tame the old Indian that has been revived by those few days of comparative idleness. The frequent runaways we read of in local papers are generally made by these half civilized brutes, which see a terror in every scrap of paper on the street. This tendency is simply the revival of the instinct which enables them to avoid wild animals, and can hardly ever be thoroughly worked out of them. This is the general experience and though it is much modified by the introduction of well bred sires, yet the dam has often greater prepotency in transmitting this tendency than the sire to breed it clean out.

There are at such places as Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie frequent sales in spring and summer, either by auction or privately, and by following the advertising columns of the papers intending buyers can always get a chance to select from the herd the beasts they fancy. Whenever a dealer handles them he must put on considerable profit to pay him for his trouble.

Perhaps some of our western readers can tell us the present results from breeding with eastern horses on the western ranches.

Prizes for Grade Sheep.

Ernest Hysop, Killarney, Man.: "How is it that no prizes are offered at the Winnipeg Industrial for grade sheep in a breeding class? I was quite surprised on looking over the prize list to find there are no classes for breeding grade sheep. There are classes for grade cattle, but not for sheep, and I think it is quite as necessary. It is a generally conceded fact that more encouragement should be given the raising of sheep in this country, and surely no better plan could be adopted than offering prizes for them. Certainly everyone cannot keep pure breeds, and as it now stands only such ones can compete. I believe it would help the trade in pure-bred rams for both buyer and seller if, say, the breeders themselves brought out a bunch of grade

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sheep, which were obtained by crossing pure-bred rams of their particular breed on grade ewes. As it now is, men from the west, we'll say, who want rams, may visit Winnipeg and see there only pure bred stock that have been fitted for show; but they can't see what kind of results might follow the crossing of those rams on their grade stock. There might be a considerable increase of trade for the breeders, and certainly I should think considerable more satisfaction to the ranchers, or others interested, if, for instance, the breeders were to bring out an exhibit of grade sheep and state on the pens what kind of a foundation is represented and how many crosses and of what breeds of pure rams have been used."

Butter-Making Contests.

H. L. Briggs, Olds, Alta.: "In October 20th issue of your valuable paper I noticed an article on 'Butter Making Contest,' which is, I think, a splendid idea. I think it is very important that more of this sort of thing should be brought out for entertainment, than the 'bedlam,' as one writer calls it. The fall fairs are, or should be, for the enlightenment of the farmers and their wives. There is nothing to be learned from the average side show or fakir's 'whirlmegig.' There is a great variety of operations on the farm, and especially in the farm house kitchen, that could be worked into a contest or handled by some competent person or persons, as an example or lesson, and which would be of great interest and of wide spread value to the 'brown-fisted sons of toil.' Let's 'sit down' on the horse race, the side show, balloon ascension and other features that attract attention from the main object of the spring and fall shows."

Boneless Ham.

David Ambler, Wetaskiwin, Alta.:—"Kindly tell me how to take the bones out of a ham to make it boneless."

Answer.—In green hams the bones are taken out by means of a long, slender-bladed knife, which is run in beside the bone, cutting it free so that the bone can be pulled out. If the ham has been cured it is laid rind side down, an opening made above the bone and down to it, cutting it out clean. If not too hard the ham can then be rolled, tied and smoked. American packers used to put up what was called "boneless ham," but there is not much demand for it now, and Canadian packers have never put it up. This so-called "boneless ham" was made from the upper part of the shoulder after a short shoulder was taken off called the California cut. The upper part of the shoulder

blade was taken out, other pieces added, and the whole rolled together and called "boneless ham." The only really boneless ham on the market now is that which has been boiled until the bones come out.

Wind Spouters.

This is what a plain spoken farmer west of Portage la Prairie calls the men who, when they get into town and perhaps a little elevated, talk to the reporters about the big yields they or some of their friends had in the late bad crop year, certainly the worst by all odds seen in Manitoba. He takes special exception to the notes made on page 827, of The Nor'-West Farmer, of satisfactory yields on the Portage Plains. He says that within his own knowledge the townships on ranges 11 and 12, comprising the pick of the Plains, have not averaged 10 bushels to the acre. Some of the summer fallows only made 16 to 18 bushels and old land about 6 or 7. The quantity of weed seeds on these old lands that have been cropped two and three years without a rest has been enormous. So far from the 35 bushels reported by the local papers, one of the men there named had only 15, machine measure. The writer gives the names of several of his acquaintances who had about seven bushels wheat and weeds and says others are ashamed to tell what they had. In his own case there is not enough wheat to pay taxes, interest on the mortgage and the cost of making ready for market. Partly, perhaps, to keep up the credit of the Plains, partly from personal vanity, these men with swelled heads want to figure in the papers, but men nearer home could tell a different tale about their doings. It is not the patch here and there of nice summer fallow that sets the average, but the big fields, some parts never cut, and others running 40 per cent. of such seeds as ball mustard, one of the most conspicuous seeds of this very weedy year.

F. W. Brown, criticising this practice of tall talking about yields, says: "The fool farmer blows his crop, as is usual, every fall, when his bushel gets small and his acres fewer than they were when he sowed. If some of them go on at the same rate they will soon only have one acre for two they started with. They forget to say that with a good fanning mill 200 or 300 bushels of feed could be taken out of every 1,000 bushels they boast of."

Note.—The Farmer has repeatedly, in years past, pointed out the imprudence of overrating crop yields. It is so plain that this stretching of yields leads to lower prices. Of course it is the price on the world's markets and not the local abundance or scarcity that mainly regulates prices here, but so long as our wheat differs so much from the world's average

quality, so long will there be a chance to get full value for all we can raise. There is one danger ahead that every prudent man will now forecast. If the local stocks are sold out too close it is pretty likely that every bushel of seed wanted next April will cost \$1 a bushel.

Breeding Questions.

In the July 20th issue Thoroughbred asks the following questions of "One Who Knows":—1. I have heard it maintained that Lawrence Drew was the first great breeder of Clydes and that since his death no breeder has come near him for prices at public auction or better Clydes. 2. Reference is made to the Collings Bros. I have heard that one brother got his best animals by inbreeding, and the other by "out-crossing," is that so? 3. Pride of Morning is said to be the Nestor of the Collynie herd. I thought it was Scottish Archer. I see a son of his, Brave Archer, sold to the United States for \$6,000; should like the pedigrees of both these bulls. Also Champion of England, the famous Sittytton bull. The busy season prevented my writing sooner."

Answer.—In reply to "Thoroughbred," in The Farmer of July last, I beg to state that I did not give myself the nom de plume of "One Who Knows," as I left the selection to the editor. Now my letters will be above the name of "Sandy Scott."

1. Lawrence Drew was a great breeder of horses and a splendid judge, but he principally bred crosses between Shire mares and Prince of Wales (673), for which he got up to a thousand guineas for one and two year old colts and far less for the fillies. This has been exceeded since by Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, Fifeshire, who got at public auction one thousand guineas for the 2-year-old filly Queen of the Roses, the product of Prince of Albion (6178), and the famous Moss Rose (6203), by Prince Charlie (634). In order to answer this question properly it would be necessary to give the history of a few of Mr. Drew's best horses, pure breds and crosses, and show what value the purchasers got for their money. This would be very interesting to all breeders of stock and may appear when the winter evenings come.

2. The Collings Bros. got two of their best bulls, one by out-crossing, and the other, the famous Comet (155), by inbreeding, as "Thoroughbred" says, but this in both cases was by accident, and a condensed account of the circumstances must also be left over.

3. Scottish Archer was the "Nestor" of the famous Collynie herd of Shorthorns, but is now at the head of Lord Middleton's herd. His pedigree is:—

SCOTTISH ARCHER (59893),

Roan, calved 6th Oct., 1888, bred by
A. Cruickshank.

- Dams. Sires. Breeders.
By Cumberland (a Clipper
bull), (46,144), A. Cruick-
shank.
Surname, by Pride of the Isles (35,072),
A. Cruickshank.
2nd. Surmise, by Champion of England
(17,526), A. Cruickshank.
3rd. Superb, by The Czar (20,947), A.
Cruickshank.
4th. Splendour, by Lord Sackville (13,249),
A. Cruickshank.
5th. Sympathy, by Duke of Athol (10,150),
Exors. of Mr. Bates.
6th. Silence, by Earl of Derby (10,177),
Mr. Bates.
7th. Secret 3rd, by Duke of Sutherland
(6,945), W. H. Walton.
8th. Secret 2nd, by Locomotive (4,242),
Mr. Bates.
9th. Secret, by Short Tail (2,621), Mr.
Bates.
10. White Rose 1st, by Gambier (2,046),
Mr. Whitaker.
11th. White Rose, by Young Wynard
(2,859), Countess of Antrim.
12th. By bull of Messrs. C. & R. Col-
lings.

Scottish Archer was sold when a year-
ling for 300 guineas to Mr. J. D. Willis,
Bapton Manor, Codford, Wiltshire, Eng-
land, and belongs to the Sittyton Secret
tribe, which came to Sittyton by Sym-
pathy, bought in 1854 from Mr. Tan-
queray, Brent Lodge, Hendon, Middle-
sex, England. Sympathy had twin heifer
calves to Lord Sackville in 1856, Splen-
did and Splendour, which made two
branches of the tribe. The Splendour side
has the Champion of England cross.
Both have five crosses of Cruickshank
bulls.

Brave Archer, roan, calved March 11th,
1896, sold at Collynie sale, 13th October,
1896, to Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave,
for 100 guineas, and for whom he gained
a large number of prizes. Brave Archer
was second to Corner Stone at the High-
land Society's Edinburgh show in 1899.

BARLEY WANTED

WE STILL REQUIRE A FEW
THOUSAND BUSHELS MORE
OF GOOD BREWING BAR-
LEY. FARMERS WILL DO
WELL TO FORWARD US
SAMPLES.

EDW. L. DREWRY,

Redwood Factories,
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

BRAVE ARCHER.

- Dams. Sires. Breeders.
By Scottish Archer (59,893),
A. Cruickshank.
Bright Belle, by Leon (49,860), A. Scott.
2nd. Princess Concert, by Comet (41,250),
J. Murray.
3rd. Lady Hamilton, by Cassius (33,301),
W. Mackie.
4th. Missie, by Banker (19,255), A. Long-
more.
5th. Bella, by Coeur de Lion 2nd (17,581),
G. Milne.
6th. Jessie, by California (12,628), W.
Hay.
7th. Kate, by Bang (17,346), W. Hay.
8th. Rosa, by Duplicate Duke (6,956), J.
G. Duff.
9th. Lady, by Sir Thomas Fairfax (5,196),
Mr. Whitaker.
10th. Miss Ramsden, by Duke (3,630),
Sir J. Ramsden.
11th. By Reveller (2,528), S. Wyllie.
12th. By Grazier (1,085), S. Wyllie.
13th. By Cato (857), S. Wyllie.
14th. By Atlas (42), Mr. Wright.
15th. By Favourite (252), G. Coates.
16th. By Robinson's bull (4,974), G. Ro-
binson.
17th. By Badsworth (47), G. Coates.

Bright Belle belongs to the Collynie
Miss Ramsden tribe, a branch of the Kin-
ellar Maid of Promise tribe. They came
from the late W. Benton, Cattie, Aber-
deenshire, about 1858. Bright Belle has
had twelve calves, including Challenge
Cup Eastern Star, Bright Boy, Brave
Boy. Bright Archer and Brave Archer,
all of which have been famous prize win-
ners. There are a number of Shorthorns
of the Sittyton Secret tribe in Manitoba,
of the same branch as Scottish Archer.
Champion of England will require a letter
to himself.

Hail Insurance Trouble.

Subscriber, Assa.: "I had the misfor-
tune to belong to the Manitoba Mutual
Hail Insurance Co., and did not pay the
assessment for 1899. The reasons you
may know. This year I had some dam-
age by hail, and sent in a claim, as they
said they should hold me responsible for
this year's assessment, but they say they
are not liable (that's where the mutual
comes in. I did not expect any pay for
damages, but thought I would try them.
They said they would remit this year's as-
sessment, but hold me responsible for
1899. Would you advise me to pay it?
I see they lost their test case in Mani-
toba?"

Answer.—It is true that the company
lost its case at the County Court at
Emerson. They appealed to the superior
court at Winnipeg and last Saturday
Chief Justice Killam threw out their ap-
peal, with costs to the defendants. This
virtually decides that every assessment
made for the crop of 1899 was irregular
and cannot be collected. Law is a queer
business and the company may try again,
but for the above named reason and
some others we need not now mention it
will be wisest for this man and all others
similarly situated to refuse payment till
they see further.

**A Criticism of the New Dairy
Association.**

A correspondent writes: "I have been
greatly amused by reading S. M. Barre's
address as president of the Butter and
Cheese Makers' Union, and especially his
remarks about the old dairy association,
as he calls it. Mr. Barre was president
of the Manitoba Dairy Association some
years ago, but was voted out of office be-
cause he sent a letter to the Dominion
Dairy Commissioner in the name of the

association, but without its authority,
virtually informing the Commissioner
that this province did not require his help
in the matter of dairy instruction. This
was done by the president at a time when
the association was most anxious to get
all the aid Professor Robertson could
render and the effect of that letter has
been to lead the Dominion Dairy Com-
missioner to leave us severely to our own
devices ever since, to the great loss of the
industry in this province.

"The resolution passed by the new
Butter and Cheese Makers' Union on the
9th inst. contains this clause: 'The worst
quality of cheese, in many instances, is
made by ex-students of the dairy school,'
and the president in his elaborate address,
in which he discloses more than anything
else his own loose methods as a shipper
of cheese, stated that in the last session
of the dairy school only two or three pro-
fessional butter and cheese makers attend-
ed. Hence the imperfect tuition must
have been given when C. C. Macdonald
was commissioner and D. W. Shunk his
assistant, yet these two gentlemen voted
in favor of said resolution. The proceed-
ing looks very like a second edition of the
play, 'Much Ado About Nothing,' in
which one of the characters insisted on
being written down—an ass. That our
Department of Agriculture might im-
prove their system of dairy instruction
goes without saying, but to give the con-
trol of it into the hands of any clique
would be 'out of the frying pan into the
fire.'"

Sympathy

Is a good thing for the young husband
to give the young wife. But sympathy
will not abate one jot of her nervousness
or lift her to that plane of sound health
where alone the wife and mother can
find happiness.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

meets every
womanly want
and need. It
tranquilizes the
nerves, restores
the appetite and
induces refresh-
ing sleep. Its
use previous to
maternity makes
the baby's ad-
vent practically
painless and

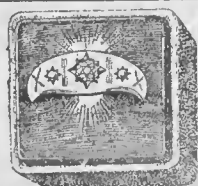


gives the mother abundant nutrition for
her child. "Favorite Prescription" is a
woman's medicine and has no equal as
a cure for womanly diseases. It estab-
lishes regularity, dries weakening drains,
heals inflammation and ulceration and
cures female weakness.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Pre-
scription." No other medicine is "just
as good" for weak and sick women.

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say
a few words in regard to the merits of Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden
Medical Discovery,'" writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of
Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "I was tempted to try
these medicines after seeing the effect upon my
mother. At an early age of married life I was
greatly bothered with painful periods, also a
troublesome drain which rendered me weak
and unfit for work of any kind. I became so
thin there was nothing left of me but skin and
bone. My husband became alarmed and got
me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription. After he
saw the wonderful effects of that one he got two
more, and after I used those up there was no
more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very
rapidly."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical
Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31 one-
cent stamps, to pay expense of books
and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V.
Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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NET and 2 REAL PEARLS
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handsome Doyleys at 10c. each.
These Doyleys are stamped with
prizedesigns of Carnations, Roses,
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Simply write and we send Doyleys.
Sell them amongst your
friends, return money, and we send your superb
Gem Ring postpaid. L. on Doyley Co., 100 3rd Toronto.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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WINNIPEG, NOV. 20, 1900.

DOLLAR WHEAT NEXT SPRING.

There never was a time in the history of the Northwest when greater care was necessary in providing proper seed for the next year's crop than just now. There have been many and bitter experiences in the past, of the danger of using soft or partially heated grain as seed, and it would be the extreme of folly for any man to take the same risk over again. Now is the right time to look out for the right kind of seed. The supply of all kinds of grain in the country is much lower than some people would have us believe, and every farmer should make it his special business to secure as quickly as possible enough seed of all kinds for his next spring's sowing and it should be of the very best quality attainable. Wheat, barley and oats are all liable to be defective through dampness, but if kept where they will not heat or get musty in spring, as the weather warms, they can then be tested for vegetative power, and the percentage of poor or infertile seeds allowed for when sowing. It is quite likely that all such seed will sell at fancy prices in April, and it is the part of true wisdom to secure it now when prices are about as moderate as they will ever again be.

NEEDED DAIRY REFORMS.

In another department of this issue we have given a very full report of the convention called by S. M. Barre and held in Winnipeg on the 8th and 9th of November. In his address as president of the Butter and Cheese Makers' Union, Mr. Barre is in substantial accord on all his main points with what was said in our editorial columns on the same subject in our last issue. He has had long and intimate acquaintance with every aspect of the dairy industry of the west and we are pleased to find that on many points we can heartily acquiesce in what he had to say at that meeting.

Our cheese situation is the worst, and it is only the scarcity and consequent high price of cheese that has enabled us to sell the too great proportion of inferior stuff we have been making. It is not necessary to dilate on the only too easily seen causes of the sad deterioration of our cheese output. It is much more important that we should see clearly where to look for the remedial measures that Mr. Barre seeks to inaugurate. We have every reason to believe that the present government is willing and anxious to do all in its power to aid any well devised scheme for putting our whole dairy industry on a more profitable footing. There are three months in which the Minister of Agriculture can

take counsel with reliable advisors and formulate plans for the attainment of permanent future excellence. That a very great reform in the methods of governmental aid and regulations can be made without adding one cent to the annual cost of the dairy department we are quite confident. The worst blot on our reputation at present is the condition of our cheese industry. Our butter product is not nearly in as bad shape and its defects are less amenable to governmental interference.

The line of action which The Farmer believes the government ought to adopt and carry out for the reform of the cheese industry is as follows: Experience seems to show that it is folly to expect that cheese making on a business basis can be taught in the present dairy school, or any similar institution. But the Government can and ought to provide at least two fully qualified men, combining the functions of working instructors and sanitary inspectors, to be under the direct authority of the Minister or his deputy, who would spend their whole time in the factories and be ready to take off their coats and put on a working apron for days at a time to show the maker in charge the latest good things in every process from the acceptance of the milk to the delivery of the finished product to the buyer. As the great proportion of the milk suppliers and cheese makers are French, it is necessary that those instructors shall speak both French and English, and be also familiar with the best methods of both butter and cheese making, so that their time could be utilized after the cheese season is over in working a travelling dairy. We shall deal with this more fully in our next issue.

NEW REGULATION FOR TESTING CATTLE.

The quarantine regulations between any two countries are frequently a source of annoyance and trouble, and Canada is experiencing a little of this kind of annoyance now in her trade in pure bred stock. Through the efforts of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, and the live stock associations, the quarantine on pure bred stock was removed, the only restriction imposed being the tuberculin test. Both countries have the same laws with regard to live stock coming from Europe. It was then arranged that certificates of Canadian veterinarians would be accepted at ports of entry, and vice versa, thus facilitating the rapid movement of cattle from one country to the other by doing away with the delay occasioned by animals having to undergo the test at the lines. In order to make it as easy as possible for breeders to import from the old country, the Canadian Government appointed competent veterinarians in Great Britain to test, in their own stables, all animals purchased for export. The United States Government have gone one better than this and sent their own veterinarians to England to do the testing, and now Secretary Wilson has decided to send U.S. inspectors to Canada as well to test animals instead of accepting the certificates of Canadian veterinarians.

This new change is, no doubt, made in order to safeguard the health of U. S. cattle, but as a very large number of American veterinarians have been trained in Canadian colleges, we cannot see that much is to be gained by this, and Canadians are just as competent to test animals as are the U. S. men. However, the change has been decided upon and so far as we can see it will make no difference to our breeders. Canadian cattle are very

free from disease of any kind and our breeders are not afraid to submit their animals to the tuberculin test so long as it is properly conducted. We would be sorry to see this new move prove to be, in any way, a hindrance to the present facility with which the American breeder can procure choice Canadian pure bred stock. Our breeders are already suffering from an unjust imposition by American Shorthorn men in that they will not accept registration in the Canadian record, which has a higher standard than their own, and do not want anything added to their burden. If only a few inspectors are appointed there may be delay in their getting from place to place, especially if long distances intervene. It is hoped that the day is not far distant when the tuberculin test will be abolished altogether; not because it is not reliable under proper conditions, but because it can be so easily defeated by unscrupulous men. The Farmer will watch with interest the working of this new move.

INSTITUTE REGULATIONS.

Our readers will remember the Institute Act was repealed at last session of the Manitoba Legislature and the work placed under the agricultural societies. The amendments to the Act will be found on page 460 of The Farmer. One clause of the amended Act provides for the holding of institute meetings under regulations framed by the Department of Agriculture. These regulations have just been issued and will be found in this issue on page 912. They are very simple and yet all that is required. Experience may show that some changes or additions are needed, but the fewer and simpler the rules are the easier will they be to work under. According to these regulations a society is compelled to hold three institute meetings during the year other than the annual meeting, the exhibition and the meetings specially arranged by the Department of Agriculture. One clause of the amended Act provides for withholding \$50 of the grant to any society if they do not hold these three meetings.

The object of the change was to bring the institute work before a larger number of people, to lessen the number of officials and also to enable the agricultural societies to live up to a clause of their Act under which they worked, but which had hitherto been a dead letter. It should be no hardship for any society to hold three good meetings, but unless set about in the right way they may be a dead failure. Held in a perfunctory way, just to secure the grant, they are not likely to be much of a success and complaint will be made that the Department had forced these meetings on the society and that they cannot be made a success in certain neighborhoods. Time and again The Farmer has pointed out that much of the success of an institute depends upon the secretary and the way he goes to work to arouse interest in the meetings. If a man is found making a failure of his meetings he should be asked to step out and let in some one who can make a success of the work. These meetings can be made a great power for good in this country.

—It is reported that arrangements have been made between the Canada Atlantic and the Intercolonial for the carriage of western grain to St. John, N.B. This means that the grain goes to a Canadian scaport instead of to Portland, Maine. It is also hoped to divert some of the grain trade from Chicago to this route instead of sending it to Portland or Boston via Buffalo.

HAIL INSURANCE SUIT.

On page 788 of our issue of Oct. 5th we gave a report of the trial before Judge Locke, at Emerson, of the case of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. vs. Lindsay, for amount of their assessment on his crop of 1899. The company was then nonsuited, but appealed to the Supreme Court at Winnipeg. Chief Justice Killam last Saturday dismissed the appeal with costs against the company, virtually deciding that all the assessments made by the company that year were irregular and cannot be collected.

—Brome grass seed is likely to be scarce next spring. Owing to the drouth in the early part of the season many of the old meadows gave but a very poor crop. Make your arrangements for next year's supply early.

—It is stated, on the authority of W. J. White, director of the American immigration bureau, that the immigration from the States to the Canadian Northwest for the year just closing has been 16,000. Well up to 1,500 of these are from the State of Nebraska alone.

—If the war in South Africa has done nothing else, it has stirred up Canadian manufacturers to try for a share of the trade of South Africa. At present all trade with the Cape is by United States vessels, but steps are now being taken to secure a resident representative of Canada to increase the number of Canadian commercial agents, and to inaugurate a direct steamship service.

—The institute meetings held by the Department throughout the province for two weeks following the 12th of November fell on a very busy season. Every one was finishing up threshing and the fall work and in many cases the fall of snow which came the second week of these meetings found the stables unprepared for the stock. Owing to the pressure of work the attendance at many of the meetings was not at all large.

—Professor J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, gave The Farmer a call last week. He is on his way west to inspect the work of the western creameries during the season. While in Winnipeg he addressed the city school board on the subject of manual training in the schools. His address was an excellent one; showing that we were training only part of the faculties of the child instead of them all. Through the kindness of Sir Wm. Macdonald he was able to offer to supply teachers and equipment for manual training in schools in Winnipeg and maintain them for three years. It is needless to say that his offer was accepted by the school board and the first instructor will be here this week.

—The system of holding periodical auction sales of miscellaneous consignments of live stock or other articles of which different owners may wish to dispose, is not original nor uncommon in many parts of the world; but up to the present it has not been exploited to any extent in this country. We notice, however, that Wm. Dixon, auctioneer, Grenfell, is attempting the organization of a series of such sales, charging a fee on each article entered and a commission on all sales made. In a number of the more important centres there should be an opportunity in this direction for a sharp man to bring together buyers and sellers, establish a market and carry the project to a point remunerative to himself.

—The entries for the competitive classes at the Chicago International Live Stock Show, to be held from the 1st to 8th December, are now complete, and no such display has ever been seen anywhere else as will then be put before those who have the good fortune to be present. In breeding cattle alone there are about 1,200 entries and about 200 cars of fat stock are expected. The four leading cattle associations have arranged for a sale of 100 animals of each breed and only first-class beasts will be admitted to this sale. Large exhibits of draft horses, sheep and swine have also been made. In all the exhibitors number about 400, there being 25 from Canada. Experts of the highest reputation will do the judging. For \$2 in addition to single fare most railroads will issue return tickets.

—That public auction sales of valuable stock are on the increase is evidenced by the big sale of American trotters that is to take place in Madison Square Garden, New York, Nov. 26 to Dec. 7. At this

sale The Abbott, the champion trotter of the world, is to be offered, and about one-half the entire crop of the trotting champions of 1900 will be put under the hammer. The owners of these horses could, no doubt, sell them by private sale at good figures, but they want the public to set the value on them. This, we think, shows the tendency of the times. Year by year a larger number of valuable animals will be sold at well advertised auction sales. This will be the largest sale of valuable horses ever offered and shows that the breeding of good trotting stock is on a sure foundation and the owners are willing to let the public estimate the true worth of such valuable animals.

A large amount of fall plowing has been done this fall. Many farmers have moved the stooks into rows across the field and plowed between the rows, leaving enough ground unplowed to drive on. This has been done most on fields where the crop was light.

Clubbing List.

The subscription price of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER alone is \$1.00 a year, in advance. By ordering through this office, any one of the papers mentioned below, together with THE FARMER, you get the benefit of reduced rates. If more than one of the clubbing papers are wanted, and only one copy of THE NOR'-WEST FARMER, the regular published price of the additional paper must be remitted.

We guarantee promptness and accuracy in forwarding all subscriptions, but as all newspapers are crowded with work about the end of the year, it is advisable to send orders early. You also get the balance of this year free.

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Subscribers taking advantage of clubbing rates, must in all cases, if in arrears, include same when remitting, as the rates are all for subscriptions payable in advance, and are to be addressed to us.

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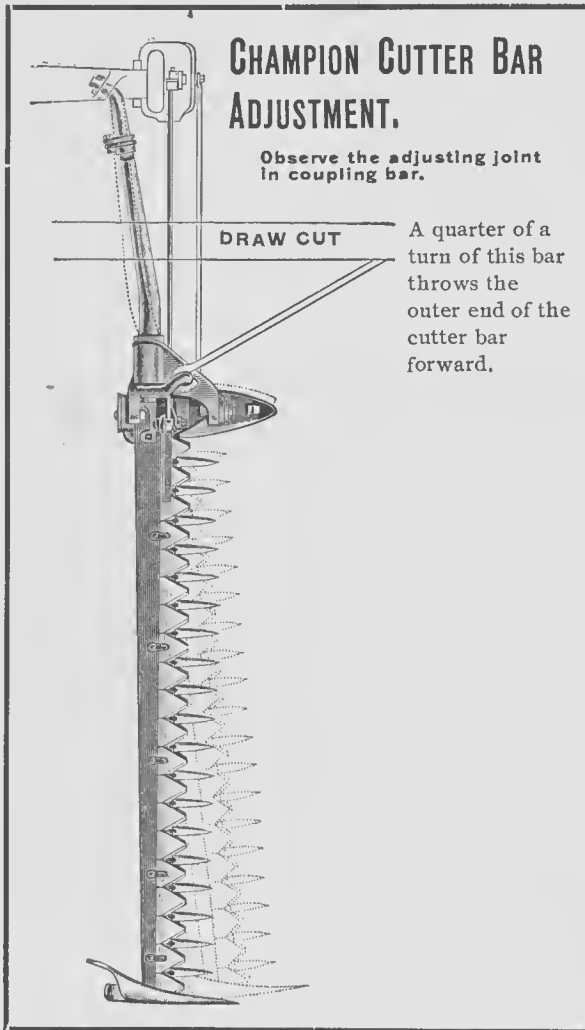
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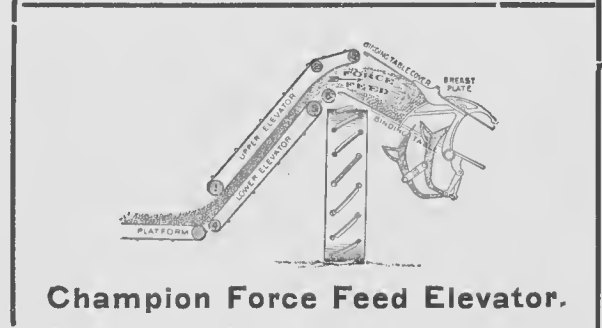
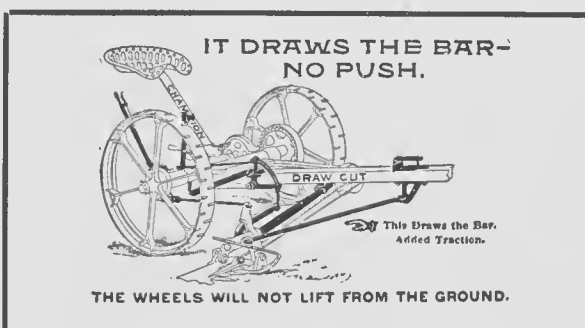
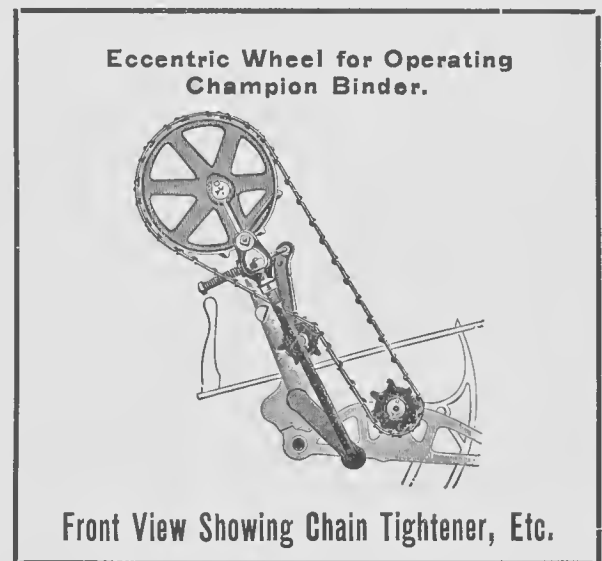
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These are not wild statements made by an irresponsible ad. writer.

They are facts that you can verify. They are unpalatable to our competitors, but we are not inclined to conceal because of that.

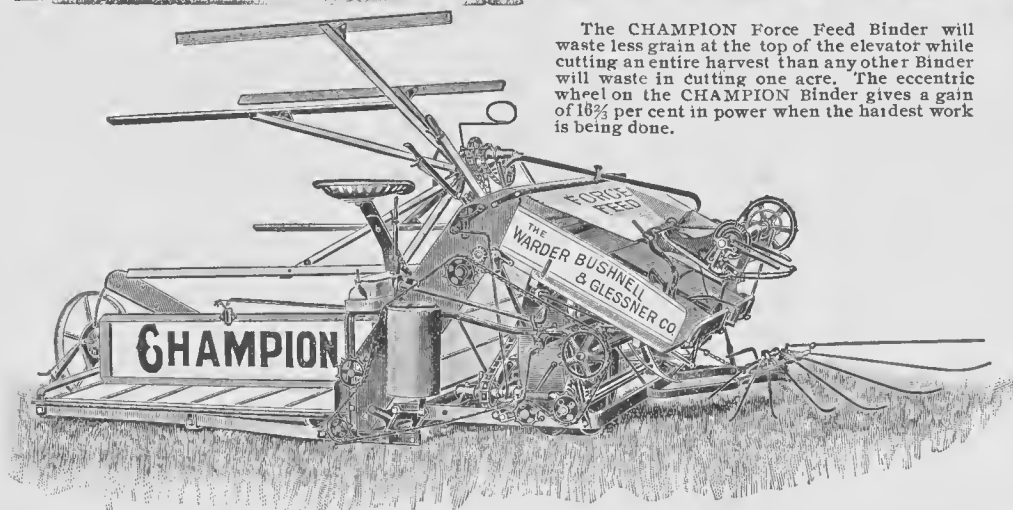
CHAMPION Machines Sell Readily Because they are Modern. They work well and give no trouble in Harvest Time.

THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER COMPANY

R. H. POTTER, General Agent, Headquarters with Johnston & Stevens

s and Mowers.

CHAMPION
FORCE FEED
CENTRIC
FEEL
DER.



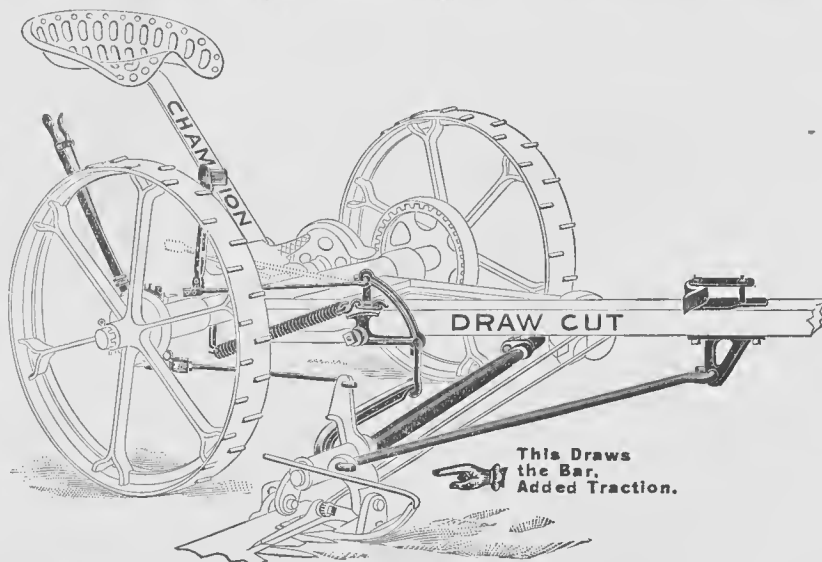
The CHAMPION Force Feed Binder will waste less grain at the top of the elevator while cutting an entire harvest than any other Binder will waste in cutting one acre. The eccentric wheel on the CHAMPION Binder gives a gain of 16 2/3 per cent in power when the hardest work is being done.

STRONG,
DURABLE, WITH
GREAT
CAPACITY AND
LIGHT DRAFT.



CHAMPION Factories at Springfield Ohio, U.S.A. The largest factories in the world devoted exclusively to the making of Binders, Mowers and Reapers.

The CHAMPION Draw Cut power, though a front cut machine, has all the power and action of a rear cut machine. In the CHAMPION Draw Cut power the Wheels will not lift when the cutter bar comes in contact with an obstruction. It is the only Mower with an effective and practical device for lifting the cutter bar with the man. We defy any one to prove these statements.



This Draws the Bar, Added Traction.

Champion Draw Cut.

It Draws the Bar,
No Push.

The Wheels will Not
Lift From the Ground.

Manufacturers of CHAMPION
Binders, Mowers & Reapers.

Winnipeg, where stocks of Machines and Repairs are kept.

Springfield, Ohio---Chicago, Ill.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19th, 1900.

Business is resuming its normal swing now that the elections are over. A fuller knowledge of the extent of the crop failure shows how serious it is and that business will be much interfered with, but on all sides we find that everyone is preparing to make the best of it and nowhere is this more prominent than among the farmers. The colder weather and fall of snow have stopped plowing and now it is expected that the movement of wheat will be heavier. The shipping of export cattle is now practically over for the season. The winter weather has brightened up retail trade in the city. Bank clearings show how seriously business has been interfered with, being for the last week about \$800,000 less than the same week last year.

Wheat.

The last week's markets show a pretty regular weakening, amounting to a loss of about two cents a bushel between Nov. 12 and 17. This morning there was a little stiffening, and Chicago started at 71½c. to 71¾c., but dropped to 70¾c. at the close. The reason for last week's decline was pretty free deliveries of Russian wheat and improvement in the reports from Argentina, from which the export will be about 65,000,000 bushels for the crop year. Supplies in sight are ample and there is nothing to encourage speculation. Fort William this afternoon is quoted 80c. to 80½c. for No. 1 hard, 75c. for No. 2 hard, 68c. for No. 3 hard. Very little is moving out from Fort William and not much moving in. Everything goes to indicate that a large number of the elevators will close down in a short time. A good few for which licenses were taken out will never be opened. The mills are raking in most of the wheat is sight, being prepared to go higher for it than export dealers can afford to pay.

Inspections for Winnipeg district week ending Nov. 14:—1 hard, 34 cars; 2 hard, 92; 3 hard, 322; inferior grades, 14; no grade, 259. Oats, barley and flax, 10. Total 741.

Oats.

Only a light business is doing and what is offered is of inferior quality. Fair lots have come in from the M. & N.W. and dealers hope for something good from the Edmonton road. Carlots on track, 32c. to 35c., according to quality.

Barley.

Very little offering. Carlots, feed quality, are worth 34c. to 36c. Malting quality would bring about 40c. These figures make barley a cheaper feed than oats.

Corn.

From the south is being wanted for feeding purposes and carlots on track are worth 45c. Prices south are quickening.

Flour and Feed.

There has been a drop of 10c. on flour, and present figures are: Ogilvie's Hungarian, \$2.10; Glenora, \$1.95; Manitoba, \$1.60; and Imperial, \$1.25. Bran, \$12.50; shorts, \$14.50; oat chop, \$25; barley, \$19.

Horses.

Market very dull and but few sales are being made. Western bronchos to take on the farm and break during the winter are selling at from \$50 to \$90.

Cattle.

The movement east of export cattle is practically over. Butchers' cattle are plentiful and bring from 2½c. to 3½c. for choice animals. Extra choice steers might bring 3½c. Feeders can be had at 2½c. to

2¾c. Stockers: Spring calves, \$8 to \$10; yearlings, \$13 to \$14; and two-year-olds, \$18 to \$20, are about the going prices.

Dressed beef runs all the way from 4c. to 6c., according to quality.

Sheep.

Live sheep we quote at 4c. to 4½c. for choice animals, but the market is only nominal. Dressed mutton brings 8½c. to 9c., and lamb, 10c.

Hogs.

Receipts are much larger than a month ago and prices have declined. Packers are now paying only 5c. for choice weights off the cars here.

Dressed pork is now beginning to come in and brings 6c. to 6½c. for choice weights, heavy fat and rough animals go at lower rates.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Market nominal. Very little held stocks are in store in Winnipeg. Prices 19½c. to 21c. for choice lines.

Dairy.—Market for dairy butter very weak. Held stocks go for 12c. to 13c. here and are not wanted at that as they have to be shipped east. Choice fresh made dairy is in good demand and prints and rolls of choice quality find ready sale at as high as 17c. on a commission basis. Round lots bring from 13c. to 15c.

Cheese.—Market is very weak, dealers are selling to the trade in Winnipeg at 10c. Supply of factory cheese nearly all bought up, and one lot was sold the other day for 8½c., and another lot from one of the best factories at 9c. Dairy cheese, 6c. to 8c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—The supply in the province is thought to be somewhat limited, and is commencing to move out now. One buyer reports that the birds he has got are better finished than in past years. We quote: Chickens, dressed, 8c. to 10c.; ducks and geese, 9c. to 10c.; turkeys, 11c. to 13c. It is expected that large supplies will be brought in again this year from the east.

Eggs.—Demand good, supply scarce. Choice fresh eggs are up again to 18c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Hides.

Prices have firmed owing to improvement in outside markets. We quote: 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides; sheepskins, 35c. each; calfskins, 6½c.; horsehides, 75c. to \$1.25.

Farmers Ship your Grain

TO

THOMPSON, SONS & Co

Grain Commission Merchants
(Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act)
WINNIPEG, MAN.

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns.

Money advanced on Bills of Lading.
Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

Butter Butter Butter

Ship us your Butter or anything you have for market and get top prices. Write us for quotations.

Parsons & Arundell,
151 Bannatyne Street, WINNIPEG.

Answers to Legal Questions.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

Impounding of Cattle.

A. F. P., Winnipeg: "A heifer has been coming among my cattle all summer. What am I to do with her? Shall I advertise her in a paper? Can I charge the owner for the cost of advertisement and my care of her?"

Answer.—You should have placed the animal in the pound in the beginning. This should be done at once. You have no claim for the care of the animal.

Railway Title to Land.

A Settler, Dauphin: "'A' buys a town lot from the railroad company, pays his money, gets his deed. He then applies to a loan company for a loan on the property after he has built a house on it. Solicitors for loan company find the title given by the railroad company is defective owing to former mortgage on land before it was surveyed into town lots. What steps should 'A' take to have his title made right, and will it be necessary for him to go to any expense in the matter? The agents and solicitors for railroad company have been appealed to time and again, but pay no attention to it."

Answer.—Without seeing the actual deed from the railway company it is impossible to advise you; usually a deed contains a covenant (among others) on the part of the vendor against incumbrances, created by him. It is altogether likely the railway company, if appealed to in the proper way, would rectify the matter.



We solicit your Consignments.
It will pay you to ship Hides if you have a hundred-weight.

**THE SURVIVAL
OF THE FITTEST**

Currie's Pumps

ESTABLISHED IN 1873.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDERS

—FOR—

Horses, Cattle, Sheep,
Hogs and Poultry.

In Horses they Correct Bad Blood, Bad Digestion, Inactive Liver, "Hide Bound," Shaggy Coats, Bad Kidneys, and in a short time improve the general condition by Purifying the Blood. They will cure a Cough Quicker than any Remedy known. For Fever they have No Equal.

For cattle BOLE'S CONDITION POWDERS are most useful in bringing them into form. By improving the digestion, food is more easily assimilated, and the feeding process is therefore made more economical. Stall fed cattle can be made ready for market one month to six weeks sooner by using BOLE'S CONDITION POWDERS. This can easily be demonstrated by feeding powders to one critter, while the next can be fed the old way.

In addition to being a perfect "food help," these powders correct all the diseases arising from a bad condition of the blood.

THE LARGEST PACKAGE ONLY 25c.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDERS

Sold Everywhere.

The BOLE DRUG CO., Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Manufacturers.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray since Nov. 5th issue:—

Impounded.

Melita, Man.—One red heifer calf. Geo. Sheffer.

Stuartburn, Man.—Dark sorrel horse, two hind feet white, white star on forehead, age about 12 years. Albert Smith, 21, 2, 5c.

St. Boniface, Man.—Horse, color white, about 10 years old, no visible marks, four feet shod. Lig. Gagne.

Elmore, Assa.—One horse, aged, buckskin, branded H on right shoulder; horse, about 3 years, brown, branded circle L on right shoulder, also brand on right flank; horse colt, buckskin, branded J1 on neck; horse, about 2 or 3 years, brown; horse, about 2 or 3 years, grey. J. G. Burke, S.W. 22, 1, 31w1.

Alameda, Assa.—One pony mare, about 8 years, dark grey, bad saddle galls on back, branded ST on left shoulder. Oliver Thomas, S.W. 24, 2, 3w2.

Balcarres, Assa.—One gelding, bay, white stripe on face, 3 white feet; mare, 3 years, dappled iron grey, brand resembling HE combination on right flank; mere, bay, small star on face, one white hind foot, branded W on right hip, with foal at foot; mare, 2 or 3 years, dark bay, large star on face, branded running A on left shoulder. John Morton, N.W. 28, 21, 11w2.

Moosomin, Assa.—One horse, aged, white, no marks. D. McPherson, 12, 13, 32w1.

Lost.

Arden, Man.—On the 12th of June, one grey broncho mare, between 4 and 5 years old, branded H on shoulder; one dark broncho horse colt, aged one year;

one bay mare colt, aged one year; also one bay two-year-old colt, with black mane and tail, star in forehead and showing marks of firing for ringbone on right hind foot; also a wrigling (a stallion with one stone). Information may kindly be sent to G. Snell.

Bird's Hill, Man.—Three calves, marked with two splits in right ear, one a white steer, one red heifer and one black and white heifer. W. Waugh.

Austin, Man.—Two mares, one bay, with black colt, and one black with white star on forehead, both about five years old, with brand on left hip. Any information will be thankfully received. Alex. Johnson, 24, 12, 13.

Moosomin, Assa.—Bay three-year-old filly, unbranded, black points, rather undersized. Lost in April.—W. J. Joll, 19, 13, 31w1.

Oxbow, Assa.—One grey horse, broncho, branded combined HF with c below on left shoulder, had leather halter on and short rope. Reward. Andrew Mitchell.

Bagot, Man.—Five spring calves, one red steer calf, some white on top of rump and belly, with small horse bell on neck, one dark red steer calf, one red and white steer calf, two red and white heifer calves. Geo. A. Machan.

Macgregor, Man.—Sorrel mare pony, 10 years old, four white feet and white stripe on face. C. W. Lye, 10, 11, 10w1.

Carberry, Man.—On or about July 1st, a red heifer, one year old. Jas. Duff, 10, 23, 14.

Indianford, Man.—One light horse, bay in color, white right hind foot. Has a cow bell on neck and is in rather poor condition, about 4 years old. George Tanner.

Treherne, Man.—One brown mare, with white marking on forehead and nose and both hind feet white. Samuel Hamilton, 16, 8, 9.

Treherne, Man.—Five calves, three bull calves and two heifers, one roan bull with clipped ears, one red bull, one spotted red and white. Heifers—one white with red marking and the other red and white, young and undersized. W. English.

Macgregor, Man.—One sorrel mare pony, about 12 years old, with four white feet and white stripe on face; bay mare colt. Arthur Palmer.

Austin, Man.—Two mares, one bay with black colt, and one black with star on forehead, both about five years old, with brand on left hip. Alex. Johnson, 24, 12, 13.

Wapella, Assa.—One pony, 15 years old, light bay, with star on forehead and lump under belly; one horse, seven years old,

dark bay, with head like a mule. J. Gol-denberg.

Kellogg, Man.—One red steer calf, spotted with white, now about 14 months old. \$1 reward. M. Wells, 27, 16, 24.

Kellogg, Man.—Two red calves, with white spots, branded N on left hip, cow about 30 months old. \$5 reward. C. F. Nixon, 30, 17, 24.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Two bay mares, five and nine years old. The young mare has a wide white stripe on face, foretops of both are cut; also a bay gelding, branded J G. All had halters on when they strayed. \$10 reward. F. Lavery, 1, 13, 13.

Estray.

Saltcoats, Assa.—One stallion, rising 2 years, bay, two white hind feet. Stanley Partridge, N.E. 14, 23, 3w2.

Longlaketon, Assa.—One yearling heifer, red; yearling steer, red. John Fitzpatrick, 28, 21, 21w2.

Edmonton, Alta.—One mare, bay, white stripe on face, bowed knees; horse colt, yearling, iron grey; yearling horse colt, grey. H. H. Knapp, 14, 53, 26w4.

Lamerton, Alta.—One mare, about 3 years, light bay, one white hind foot, branded BW on right flank. F. L. Cameron.

Percy, Assa.—One steer, 2 years, dark red, branded VP4 on right ribs. Geo. D. Smyth, 12, 6, 9w2.

Treer, Assa.—One mare, about 9 years, brown, white star on forehead, white right hind foot, branded D half circle over on right shoulder and right hip. Gustave Heinemann, N.E. 33, 18, 8w2.

Loon Creek, Assa.—One steer, 4 years, red and white, branded CK on right hip; for about six weeks, cow, with black calf, branded) on right shoulder and indistinct brand on right ribs; and cow, with black calf, branded) on left hip. Thos. Hogg.

Winnipeg, Man.—Red and white heifer, about 18 months old. A. F. Preston.

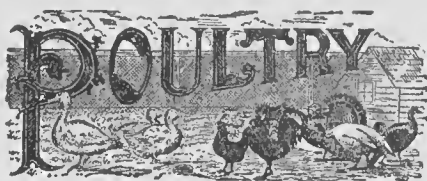
Manitou, Man.—Strayed with my cattle since about 1st of August, six calves. C. R. Foley, 13, 3, 9.

Morris, Man.—About a month ago, a two or three years old dark bay horse colt, hind feet white, small star, about 14 hands high. Frank Fenwick, 7, 12, 21.

Dauphin, Man.—Bull, year and a half old, red with white spots. Alfred Williams, 20, 21, 29.

Ten Dollars Reward.—Lost or strayed—Seven Heifer Calves, viz., two white, three nearly white, one red and white, one red roan. The above reward will be paid on recovery of the same.

W. D. PERKINS, 5, 12, 22, Lothair P.O.



Fattening Fowl.

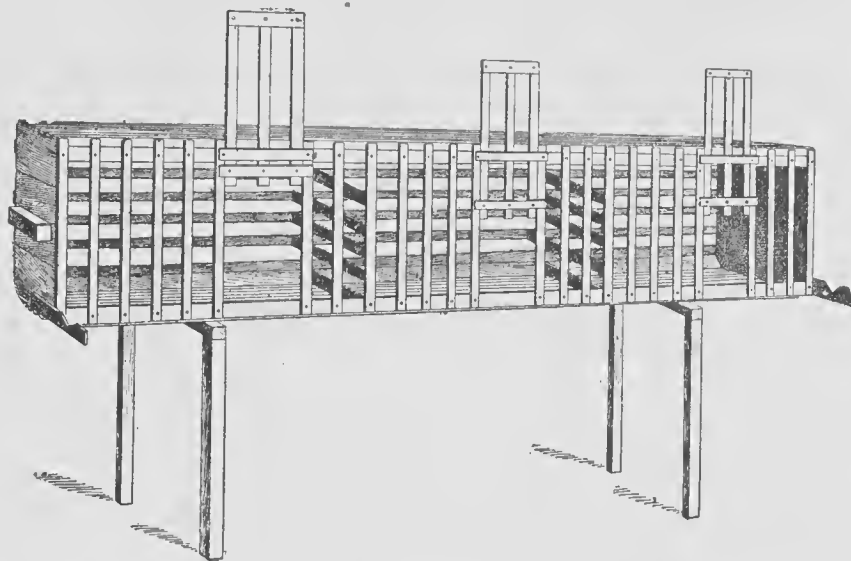
As a general thing farmers do not carry the fattening process with the fowl they intend to market far enough. Too often those fowl intended for market are never separated from the flock at all, but all well fed together and then a selection made when it is deemed most desirable to sell. The light thrown upon the fat-

face of the skin under the tail. That treatment will kill lice.

During the first three or four days they should be fed quite sparingly. After the first week they should be fed as much as they will eat up clean, twice a day. They should be given water twice a day and an allowance of grit twice a week. Ground oyster shells are suitable.

THE FATTENING CRATE.

The crates in which the fattening is carried on are six and a half (6½) feet long by sixteen (16) inches square, inside measurement. Each crate is divided into three compartments, and each compartment holds four or five chickens, according to their size. The crates are made of slats running lengthwise on three sides and up and down in front. The slats may be from 1 inch to 1½ inches



A Single Feeding Crate or Coop, showing divisions or rests at the ends for the V shaped feeding trough.

tening process by recent investigation and experiment has been published. Most of this work is based upon the experiences and methods followed by those who make a business of fattening fowl for market in England and on the continent. Professor Robertson has been diligent in putting this information before Canadian farmers and in establishing chicken fattening stations in various parts of the Dominion in order to demonstrate how the work of fattening can best be done, and also to more clearly bring home to farmers the profit there is in penning up those birds they intend to sell for a few weeks and fattening them properly. The following particulars of the method of fattening are gleaned from Prof. Robertson's work and from English sources.

COOPING.

In the first place it is necessary for best results to coop the birds that are to be fattened. Very young chickens should be kept in the coop only from 13 to 19 days. Grown birds being fattened for Christmas or other markets are usually shut up for three to four weeks.

The birds of the larger breeds are best suited for fattening. Dorkings and Plymouth Rocks are good sorts, also light Brahmas and Buff Cochins or crosses of these. The age may be anywhere from three to four or even five months, and the condition of the bird should be such as to indicate healthfulness and a tendency to fatten.

When the chickens are first put in, it is a good plan to rub a little sulphur close under both wings over a spot of about 1½ inches in size, and over a similar sur-

face of the skin under the tail. That treatment will kill lice. The spaces between the slats in front should be 2 inches wide to permit the chickens to get their heads through for feeding. The slats on the bottom should be put on ¼ of an inch apart. Each compartment has a small sliding door in front. The crates are placed on stands about 2½ or 3 feet from the ground. The droppings from the chickens in the crates are received on sand or some absorbent material below.

Where small chickens are fattening, a smaller coop will do. The fattening coops are best kept in a shed or outhouse where it is a little dark.

The trough they eat out of should be fastened outside the front of their coops,

As I am going to breed Plymouth Rocks, I wish to dispose of all of my prize-winning LIGHT BRAHMAS, LANGSHANS and PARTRIDGE COCHINS. I will sell reasonable or trade for Barred Plymouth Rocks. My stock is first-class and must have the same in exchange. My birds are prize-winners and too well known to need any comment. In the future I intend breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks, African Bantams and Seabird Bantams.

I have now a litter of pedigreed COLLIE and FOX TERRIER PUPS for sale.

H. A. CHADWICK,

St. James P. O., Man.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Winners in Keenest of Competition. 1st and 2nd on Breeding Pen, 1st on Pair Winnipeg Industrial.

BIRDS FOR SALE FROM PRIZE PENS.
E. COATSWORTH, 208 CORD ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Write to-day. Orders filled as received.

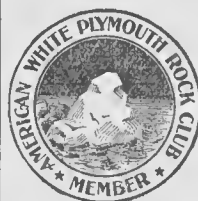
NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks and Houdans.
Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and
Fancy Pigeons.

I have some good young cockerels with which to improve your stock, which is bred for utility as well as points.

J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg

DO YOU WANT BARRED OR WHITE Plymouth Rock Birds IF SO, WRITE ME.



"I have a lot of them." and it costs money to buy feed.

I want to dispose of 200 before putting them into winter quarters.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Every bird is standard bred.

Also most of this year's breeders for sale CHEAP.

W. F. CROSBIE, Manitou, Man.

BARRED ROCKS A fine lot, \$1.00 each.
BRONZE TURKEYS—
Good ones, \$2.00 each.

M. O. Routledge - Miami, Man.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowl. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power. Catalogue No. free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Are still Headquarters for the leading strains of Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Blue Andalusians. You will have to hurry up with your orders if you want a choicest Barred Rock or Leghorn cockerel. They are going fast, only a few more choice ones to spare.

Address—GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY SUPPLIES And Commission Agent for

Guaranteed Fresh Eggs and Poultry.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.

BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES,
B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My young stock is growing nicely and will be ready to ship by the 1st of October. I can give bargains if taken before going into winter quarters.

20 YEARLING BREEDERS AT \$2.00 EACH.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

FOR SALE.

A fine lot of BARRED and WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, fair Breeding Birds, at \$2.00 each. Also a few pullets and yearling hens of each variety.

A. J. CARTER, Box 90, BRANDON, Man.

FOR SALE.

Choice young stock in B. P. ROCKS. My B. P. ROCKS won all firsts and specials at Brandon's Big Fair. Also bargains in S.L. Wyandottes, S. C. R. Leghorns and Black Hamburgs, if sold at once.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,

Brandon, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

about four inches higher than the bars they stand upon, otherwise they waste the food. The trough should be made "V" shape, about 2½ inches wide at the top (inside) and should run the full length of the crate.

THE FOOD.

The food may be oats, barley or wheat, preferably oats, ground very fine, as fine as they can be pulverized, the seeds or hulls being kept in and also thoroughly pulverized. The ground grain should be mixed with skim milk only. The skim milk may be sweet or sour, preferably sour. The mixture should have about the consistency of thin porridge; so thick that it will not run readily and so thin that if a large spoonful of it were put on a plate it would spread. It should be so soft that it will not cling together when the fowls peck it up. In this way they cannot peck up much at once, so they peck away as fast as they can. In this way one induces the other to eat.

An English feeder says they do best where two or more pens are together, as they eat one against the other, and that their food should not all be put in the trough at once, but a little at a time, then they clear it up and look for more. Nothing sets fowls against their food more than giving them too much at once, espe-



cially when put up to fatten, as they do not have any exercise to give them an appetite. They should not have a particle of food left in their troughs. It is well to let two or three fowls come into the house where the others are penned up to fatten, to peck up the few odd pieces that may have fallen down. This prevents any waste, and also induces the penned birds to clear up their food.

It is desirable to have the chickens fed in the crates from the troughs for about two weeks. They should be fed lightly for the first week, and after that, they may be fed as much as they will eat up clean, twice a day. Then they may be fed by the cramming machine. When it is used, they should be fed twice a day only, and the feeding period with the cramming machine should not be longer than two weeks. During the last ten days of the fattening period a small portion of tallow should be put with the feed. To begin with, the tallow should be used at the rate of 1 pound per day for about 70 or 100 chickens, according to size. That should be gradually increased until 1 pound per day is being fed to from 50 to 70 chickens, or for ordinary fowl from ½ to ¾ of an ounce in a day and a little more for large fowl. The best way to mix the tallow is to melt a portion of it, thicken it while still hot with ground meal, and then mix the right quantity of that paste with the other feed for the day.

CRAMMING.

To carry the fattening process to the highest possible degree forced feeding

Winter Sports and Requisites

OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Gives prices and illustrations of all Classes of

WINTER GOODS

THAT INTERESTS EVERY DWELLER IN MANITOBA

FREE FOR THE ASKING.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Increase in
Business during
1899 over
\$1,800,000.00

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. CHAS. D. KERR, Treasurer. A. F. KEMPTON, Sec.-Manager.

Assets over Liabilities, Jan. 15, 1900, over \$43,000.
Number of Farmer Members nearly 4,000.

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE - - WAWANESA, MAN.

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N. W. T.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE FARMERS

STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.

Insurance against Windstorms costs 50c. extra per each \$100 for three years.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Correspondence to the Sec.-Manager.

N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hail, nor is it in any way connected with any Hail Insurance Company.

"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges.



"Good Cheer"
WOOD COOK
WITH LARGE STEEL OVEN

evenly heated,
perfectly ventilated,
extra large
Steel Plate Ovens
bake and roast
* admirably *
and save fuel.
Fully guaranteed.

SOLD
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LEAD-
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EVERY
WHERE.

THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO.
WOODSTOCK ONT. LIMITED.

REPRESENTED IN WINNIPEG BY JAS. H. ASHDOWN.



6 RINGS FREE!

be sold in an hour or two at 5c. each.

When sold send us the money.

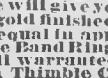
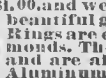
\$1.00, and we will give you free any one of these

beautiful gold finished Rings. The Stone Set

Rings are equal in appearance to costly Diamonds. The Band Rings are elegant in design

and are all warranted to give satisfaction.

We trust Agents with 20 beautiful engraved Aluminum Thimbles, the best Thimble made and lightest. Can be sold in an hour or two at 5c. each. When sold send us the money. \$1.00, and we will give you free any one of these beautiful gold finished Rings. The Stone Set Rings are equal in appearance to costly Diamonds. The Band Rings are elegant in design and are all warranted to give satisfaction.



Aluminum Thimble Co., Box 311, Toronto.

(cramming)" is resorted to for the last 10 to 14 days. Where large numbers are being fattened a cramming machine is necessary. The accompanying illustration shows the principle of the machine. At the top is a hopper for the feed, in which works a piston attached to a foot lever. A rubber tube attached to the outlet at the bottom of the hopper conveys the food to the bird's crop. A gauge on the lever regulates the feed so that one stroke on the pedal gives the full feed. For fuller particulars, see March 20th issue of The Farmer, page 216.

CRAMMING BY HAND.

Where there are only a few birds up to fatten they can be crammed by hand. The meal should be mixed up much stiffer and rolled into pellets from one and a half to two inches long. These should be dipped into milk or warm fat, then they slip down easier. They should be worked down with the thumb and finger; if not, they are apt to get lodged at the bottom of the neck. It is well to let the birds eat as much as they will from the trough first, and then give them a few pellets just so that their crop is well filled.

THE GAIN.

Prof. Robertson found that the gain was from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds for four to five weeks' feeding. As this gain is all edible meat it greatly improves the value of the fowl. He found the cost of the gain made was about 6 cents a pound. It must not be forgotten that this gain increases the value of the whole bird.

The Right Thing.

A New Catarrh Cure, Which is Rapidly Coming to the Front.

For several years, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol and Hydrastin have been recognized as standard remedies for catarrhal troubles, but they have always been given separately and only very recently an ingenious chemist succeeded in combining them, together with other antiseptics into a pleasant, effective tablet.

Druggists sell the remedy under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it has met with remarkable success in the cure of nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat catarrh and catarrh of the stomach.

Mr. F. N. Benton, whose address is care of Clark House, Troy, N.Y., says: When I run up against anything that is good I like to tell people of it. I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for some time. Last winter more than ever. Tried several so-called cures, but did not get any benefit from them. About six weeks ago I bought a 50 cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and I am glad to say that they have done wonders for me, and I do not hesitate to let all my friends know that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are the right thing.

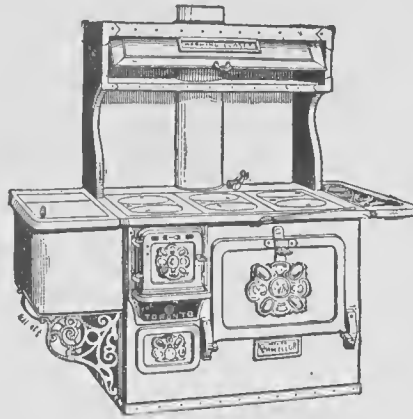
Mr. Geo. J. Casanova, of hotel Griffon, West 9th street, New York City, writes: I have commenced using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and already they have given me better results than any catarrh cure I have ever tried.

A leading physician of Pittsburg advises the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in preference to any other treatment for catarrh of the head, throat or stomach.

He claims they are far superior to inhalers, salves, lotions or powders, and are much more convenient and pleasant to take, and are so harmless that little children take them with benefit, as they contain no opiate, cocaine, or any poisonous drug.

All druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package, and they are probably the safest and most reliable cure for any form of catarrh.

Don't Blame the Cook



When dinner is late and the hot biscuit has a tendency to make life uncomfortable. She has her own troubles. The Stove will not bake, the oven is not even. Help her out by buying an

Oxford Chancellor Steel Plate Range

All up-to-date Dealers sell them, and price is right. Made in all sizes for hard and soft coal and wood.

Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd. 153-155 LOMBARD ST. **Winnipeg,**

OH! What a Snap!

TO GET A COW OR HORSE HIDE TANNED as we tan them. Our circular tells you all about it. Hides tanned by us are both **Moth proof**, and will not harden under any circumstances. Send us your address, and we will forward by return mail our circular and sample of our work on black cow hide.



IF YOU HAVE HIDES TO SELL, DON'T GIVE THEM AWAY. Send them to us. We pay the top cash price. We can tan off anything—from an ELEPHANT to a FLEA. Hides sent in to be tanned should be put into old bags if possible, so as to protect the hair. Everything shipped to us should be securely tagged with the owners name on the tag, also his post office address.

WE MAKE COATS, ROBES and GAUNTLETS that have no equal. Get acquainted with us—you'll find us all right.

CARRUTHERS & Co. - BRANDON.

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN

Hides, Wool, Sheep Skins, Furs, Seneca Root, &c.

Highest Quality Always

If you want Dry Goods of the latest and newest kinds, Groceries of the finest and freshest quality, and everything that you Eat, Drink Wear or Use the best that can be obtained, then trade at the Hudson Bay Stores.

Have you tried TETLEY'S TEA? It is one of the most fragrant, and refreshing Packet Teas in the world. We are sole agents for Manitoba, the North West Territories and British Columbia.

HUDSON'S BAY STORES.

FREE EARN
A WATCH OR RIFLE

We want agents all over Canada to handle our fashionable Parisian Belt Pins. They come direct from Paris, where they have been extremely popular this season. They are so neat and useful that they sell readily wherever they are shown. To each agent selling 25 doz. of these beautiful Pins we give a handsome Stem-Wind, Stem-Set Watch with Nickel-Plated Case and genuine American Movement fully guaranteed, or an All Air Rifle, full size, latest model, best make, accurately sighted, that will kill at 100 yards. We have such confidence in our Parisian Belt Pins that we ask no money in advance. Simply send your name and address and we forward the Pins postpaid. Sell them among your friends, return the money and we forward your Watch or Rifle, all charges paid.

THE BEST CO., Box 311, Toronto, Canada.

HOME WORKERS WANTED

WORK FOR YOU WINTER AND SUMMER.

Read Carefully and Become a Shareholder.



PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE,

LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Incorporated by provincial Charter.

The Syndicate is offering a limited amount of stock in lots of 20 shares. Each subscriber of 20 shares is furnished a twenty dollar knitting machine free, to work for the Syndicate and to share in the profits of the business semi-annually. The Syndicate has been formed under Government Charter and is for the purpose of manufacturing knitted goods cheaper than any existing company. To do this successfully it is necessary to get yarn at the first cost and to manufacture the goods at the least possible expense. Therefore:—

1. The Syndicate supplies its own yarn and machines.
2. The Syndicate has all goods made by Shareholders knitting at their own homes.
3. The Syndicate pays for all properly made goods at once upon receipt of same, and besides paying for the work when sent in will semi-annually divide with its working shareholders the net profits from the sale of all goods made by its shareholders.
4. The Syndicate sells all goods made by its working shareholders.
5. To each subscriber of twenty \$1.00 shares the Syndicate gives free a twenty dollar Knitting Machine to keep, and also supplies each working shareholder, free of charge, full directions, samples and yarn to make the goods.

To become a shareholder, a worker, the owner of one of the machines, to be paid for the work you do and also to participate in the equal division of the net profits, you have only to become a member of the Syndicate, and take twenty \$1.00 shares which will cost you twenty dollars.

THE SYNDICATE supplies its own yarns and knitting machines to its SHAREHOLDERS FREE. By this plan it can readily be seen that the Syndicate not only benefits its shareholders by free dividends, but is the source of a regular employment and income at their homes.

The Syndicate supplies its shareholders with yarn, for doing the various kinds of work required, and it is also in a position to dispose of all goods knitted from these yarns through large jobbers and to the general trade as fast as it is sent in by its shareholders.

All knitted goods are made by our shareholders at their own homes, no knitting being done on the premises. It will be seen that to manufacture goods on so large a scale it would be necessary to have a number of knitting factories, which would mean the investment of thousands of dollars, besides, taxes, insurance and interest on same. We can therefore, on our plan, not only manufacture goods cheaper and in larger quantities, but pay our Shareholders a handsome dividend semi-annually.

The Syndicate furnishes a high speed, family knitting machine, and will last a lifetime with ordinary care. In fact the Syndicate will guarantee the machine for twenty years. It will knit from the finest imported yarns to the coarsest of Canadian wool yarn the same as hand work, but eighty times faster. With each machine a full outfit is sent, together with a supply of yarn to commence work at once. The guide accompanying machine is so plain and the operation so simple that anyone of ordinary intelligence can make any of the knitted goods required by the Syndicate, such as Gents' Socks, Ladies' Stockings, Golf and Bicycle Hose, Knickerbockers, Leggings and Toggles for Children.

THE PRICES the Syndicate pays for knitting these goods are:—Socks, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Ladies' Stockings, \$10.— per 100 pairs; Gents' Golf and Bicycle Hose complete, \$10.00 per 100 pairs; Leggings and Footless Bicycle Hose, \$5.00 per 100 pairs; Fine Toggles, \$5.00 per 100. All these goods are quickly made on the machine and at these prices any shareholder, willing to work, can make good pay, much more than clerking in store, working in shop or laboring on farm. Shareholders can devote all or part of their time, and therefore not only make money knitting on their machines, but share in the semi-annual dividends. Distance is no hindrance, as yarn is light and express charges do not amount to much. The Syndicate pays all charges on sending all yarns to its shareholders and they pay return charges.

All persons may join who are willing to accept and honestly knit the yarn entrusted to them, and to return made goods promptly to the Syndicate.

WHAT YOU MUST DO TO JOIN Each person desiring to become a shareholder of stock, participating in the semi-annual dividends, and to do knitting for the Syndicate, receiving pay as fast as work is sent in,—must cut out the following APPLICATION FORM, sign their name to it, fill in address and reference, an enclose it with Express or Post Office Money Order for \$20.00 to the Syndicate.

APPLICATION FORM FOR STOCK AND MACHINE.

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE, Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—I enclose you herewith \$20.00 in FULL PAYMENT for twenty shares of stock (subject to no other calls) in the Peoples Knitting Syndicate, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, and one of your machines, with samples, instructions and yarn, which I wish sent to me as soon as possible to enable me to begin work for the syndicate at once upon receipt of same. The said stock to entitle me to participate in the semi-annual dividends of the Syndicate in addition to being paid cash on delivery for all Knitting I do for the Syndicate.

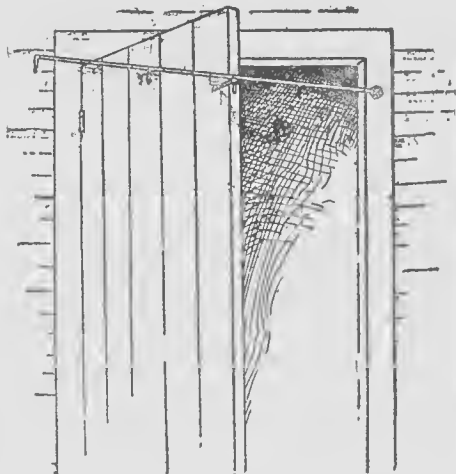
Please say how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly or as the work is sent in.

Your Name.....
Post Office.....
Name your nearest Express Office.....
Name Reference Mr.....
Name Paper.....

WINNIPEG N.W. FARMER.

Controlling the Door.

During the winter it is frequently necessary to have a door stand open a while, either for purposes of ventilation or to pass through quickly without having to open and close the door every time. The accompanying illustration shows how a door can be held at any



point. A blacksmith can make this contrivance in a few minutes, and it will save much time and annoyance. Use $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round iron and attach it high enough to be out of the way. It can be put on either outside or inside the building. It can be made of wood instead of iron by any ingenious farmer's boy, with a loose wooden pin or iron bolt to drop into holes instead of the hooks as on the iron rod.

Parties coming to Winnipeg cannot do better than have their work in dentistry attended to by Dr. Benj. J. Curry, surgeon dentist, opposite post office. His extensive practice demands that those visiting him write previously and make appointment. His advt. furnishes address, etc.

Dehorning Steers.

The practice is becoming more general among feeders of dehorning their steers and allowing them to run in loose boxes or yards while fattening. In some cases feeders have been known to pay a little more for dehorned steers than for those that have not been dehorned. Others, again, if they purchase cattle with horns on, dehorn them before they begin fattening. Those who have tried this are not loud in its praises. The general opinion is this: if the horns are left on until the cattle are ready for the feed lot they had better stay on.

The Iowa Experiment Station has developed some interesting facts in connection with dehorning steers intended for fattening. Of the fifteen steers put up for experimental purposes in fattening in October, 1896, ten had been dehorned while yearlings, the other five still had their horns on. Before being started on the regular fattening period, they were turned into a pasture lot. They were all weighed, the steers with horns on were dehorned, and at the end of five days all were weighed again. The difference in the average weight of the five newly dehorned steers in the two weighings showed a loss of 33 lbs. per head as the effect of dehorning, although this had been well done and the heads were healing nicely. The weights of the previously dehorned steers showed an average gain per head of 36 lbs. Or in other words the dehorning had caused a difference of 69 lbs. per head in favor of the previously dehorned steers. Ten days later the newly-dehorned steers still weighed 10 lbs. less than before they were dehorned. Ten days later again, or 25 days from the first weighing, the sores from dehorning were healed and the weighings showed that the newly dehorned steers had gained only 15 lbs. in that time, while the previously dehorned ones had made a gain of 47 lbs. From this weighing on through the winter the gain made by the two lots was almost identical. This shows that 32 lbs. per head was the loss caused by de-

horning. This shrinkage, then current at price of feeding cattle, 33c. per lb., means a loss of \$1.12 per head as the result of dehorning. This experiment, though only one and therefore not conclusive, bears out the experience of practical feeders as mentioned above.

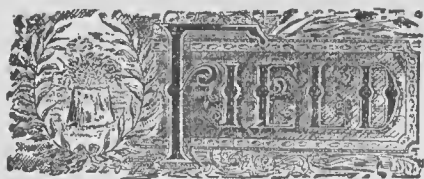
There are a few farmers who make the more serious mistake of dehorning after the steers have been on full feed some weeks. The check given the steers will cost the feeder a nice sum of money. Dehorning is a good thing, but it must not be done at an improper time or by improper methods. The best method of removing the horns is by destroying the horn button of the calf.

Potatoes are reported to be rotting badly in some parts of New Brunswick.

K. McRae brought to this office a bunch of German millet, cut on his place, measuring 5 feet 6 inches in height, with heads on it 7 inches long. This remarkable growth has all been made since the rainy season commenced.—Emerson Journal.

Alex. Thompson, whose farm is situated about two miles south of Moose Jaw, has recently completed threshing, with excellent results. The wheat is a fine sample of No. 1 hard and his summer-fallow and breaking yielded an average between 25 and 30 bushels per acre.

An interesting test was made last summer, on an English farm, with one of Garton's new hybrid wheats, White Mcnarch, against an old established variety, Squarehead. They were sown on adjoining fields and had the same treatment all through. Both sorts weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel, the new making 40 bus. per acre, the old 56½. The grains from the older sort weighed a good deal heavier than those from the new, but there was little difference in the number of grains on a head. This is not regarded as a final test, but so far the difference in favor of the old variety is very noticeable.



Review of Crop Yields at Indian Head.

A Nor'-West Farmer representative, being in Indian Head a few days ago, took the opportunity to run out to the Experimental Farm to interview Superintendent Angus Mackay on the results of this year's work.

Of course, the returns from the cereal crops have been comparatively unsatisfactory here, as elsewhere. About the same climatic conditions have prevailed the past season in Eastern Assiniboia as in Manitoba—drought and wind in the early part of the season, and wet weather in the fall. The consequences of the latter, however, do not seem to have been so marked at Indian Head as in most parts of Manitoba, judging by the better quality of the grain being marketed. One of the elevator owners at that point assured us that almost all the wheat being received would grade No. 1, whereas at a great many points in Manitoba there is very little which is running better than No. 3. The yield, however, is not very satisfactory, and is represented by figures covering such wide ranges of difference as to make even an approximate estimate of average somewhat difficult. Probably one of the most outstanding lessons which the past season's experience has taught has been that for satisfactory returns well-worked fallow is a necessity.

Wheat.—The uniform tests of different varieties of wheat on the Indian Head farm show a range running from 30 bushels 20 pounds of Red Fyfe and 28 bushels 40 pounds of Stanley (a new hybrid which stood second in this test this year) down to the lowest sort at 11 bushels per acre. The field plots were mostly sown on backsetting from native and Brome sods. On Brome sod Wellman's Fyfe and Red Fyfe gave the best returns, running over 17 bushels, with Preston and Stanley following at 16 and 15 bushels. It is worthy of note that although the native sod had been well broken, backset and properly treated, the yield of crops grown on these plots fell below that of those which followed Brome. Red Fyfe after native sod yielded only 11 bushels to the acre.

Oats.—Of the uniform plots of oats only nine varieties were saved, the others being so badly blown out by spring winds as to be useless for tests. These show a variation from 76½ bushels down to 32 bushels and 12 lbs. Of the field lots, the best returns were secured from some pieces of Banner, which are as yet unthreshed, but which will likely yield from 60 to 80 bushels. The plots which were wind-swept have given yields from 15 bushels to 40 bushels 26 lbs. per acre.

Barley.—All the barley plots had to be re-sown in June. From the uniform plots of six-rowed the highest yield was given by Odessa, at 55 bushels, the lowest being Phoenix, at 24 bushels 28 pounds. The best two-rowed this year is Sidney, at 34 bushels 8 lbs.; the lowest, Jarvis, at 15 bushels. In the field plots of barley the best returns were received from Mensury, a six-rowed, which gave 49 bushels and 30 pounds. In answer to a question as to which variety of barley had given the best results for the average of several years, Mr. Mackay named the Can-

adian Thorpe as the most satisfactory sort.

Peas.—The pea plots this year did not give very satisfactory returns, most of the plots being very badly wind swept. Growth was so retarded in the early part of the season, and then so largely promoted by the wet weather following that a large part of the crop gave a phenomenally heavy yield of straw, but did not ripen any seed. Altogether 16 varieties fruited. The Pearl was the heaviest crop, giving 33 bushels.

Seed Grain.—In regard to the quality of grain for seed for the coming spring, Mr. Mackay fears that a great many of the oats will be very unsatisfactory. A great many of them are very poorly filled and are very light. There may be also a little damp wheat which would not do for sowing.

Potatoes.—The potatoes gave the best returns in the history of the farm, although the very early varieties were affected by the drought and were not satisfactory. The heaviest cropper this year was the Rochester Rose, yielding 722 bus. to the acre. The lowest yield was 217 bus. to the acre. The Beauty of Hebron, which is perhaps, the most satisfactory potato to raise, all things considered, gave about 600 bus. to the acre.

Fodder Corn.—also gave the heaviest crop this year which has ever been produced here. Most years the average has been about 6 or 7 tons per acre. This year the lowest test was 9¼ tons and the highest, selected Leaming, 23 tons 200 lbs. As there have only been two years in which the ears have come to maturity, there has been less notice taken of late to cob-bearing propensities than formerly. On this account the Dakota Flint, the use of which has been considerably advocated, does not seem to give quite so good results in the N.W.T. as some of the more growthy sorts. The Thoroughbred White Flint and Early Yellow Long Eared seem to be about the most satisfactory sorts. This year only about five acres of corn were raised, and a quantity of green oats were used for silage purposes. In former years it has been found that when oats are placed in the silo without any weight above, they dry out in the latter part of the feeding term, so this year a quantity has been put in the silo below the corn.

Roots.—Turnips were a very good crop, the highest yield being Drummond's Purple Top, at 20½ tons per acre. Sugar beets yielded from 10½ to 12½ tons per acre, the highest being Red Top Sugar. Mangolds were an excellent crop, the highest being Champion Yellow Globe, at 26 tons 740 lbs., or 879 bushels per acre. Carrots were a failure.

Grasses.—The Brome and Western Rye grass is still unthreshed, but will be very light. Only the new pieces were cut for seed, the older ones being pastured. The pasture on Brome this fall has been excellent.

Trees.—All the trees made a good growth this year, although a great deal of this was made so late in the season that the new wood may freeze back. Very few trees were lost, but practically none of the seeds of trees and shrubs which were sown ever grew, and in consequence there will be very few young trees or shrubs for distribution next spring. Caragana is about the only exception, and has again given evidence of its superior qualities as an ornamental and hardy shrub. It is no mean recommendation that it thrives in any part of the Territories. For shelter purposes Mr. Mackay considers the native maple about the best tree, although the American cottonwood is a faster grower. When asked about the Russian poplar, he said that so far it had

not seemed so thrifty a tree as the cottonwood.

Speaking of the returns which had been reported by correspondents in Alberta, Mr. Mackay was sorry to state that they indicated great lateness and difficulty in securing this year's crop. The crops had been unusually heavy, but up to the middle of November not one farmer who had reported test plots had recorded a full undamaged crop of wheat. Many had spoken of damage by hail, while all had suffered from the August snow and the later wet weather. The past two seasons seem to have been unusual ones in Alberta.

Regulations Governing Farmers' Institute Work.

The following regulations have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for governing the Farmers' Institute work as carried on by the Agricultural Societies in Manitoba:—

1. Each agricultural society shall hold at least three meetings every year other than the annual meeting, the exhibition and the meetings specially arranged by the Department of Agriculture.
2. At these meetings papers shall be read or addresses delivered on topics relating to agriculture, horticulture, dairying or kindred subjects. Free discussion shall be encouraged.
3. The order of meetings is to be similar to the regular meetings of the society and under the management of the directors of the society.
4. The Department of Agriculture will endeavor to supply speakers to address two extra meetings each year.
5. The directors of each society shall arrange for place of meeting, advertise meetings and pay all expenses incurred thereby.
6. The secretary of the society shall compile all reports regarding institute work, as required by the Department.

Kansas City Show.

The special prizes of \$50.00 each offered by the Pasteur Vaccine Co. for the best Hereford calf and for the best Shorthorn calf in the show were won by T. F. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., with his Hereford calf, Thickflesh, and by George Bothwell, of Nettleton, Mo., with his Shorthorn calf, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom. The Pasteur Vaccine Co. is very well known among cattle-raisers throughout the country on account of its celebrated Blackleg Vaccine. The Pasteur Co. introduced Blackleg vaccination in 1895 and since that time over 2,000,000 calves have been successfully treated in the United States and Canada with "Pasteur Vaccine," which is the original and genuine article. The company is just issuing some fresh literature, which will be mailed upon application to its head office in Chicago, or to any of its branch offices or general agencies.

In a recent county court held at Melita, Griffith v. Pierce, \$200 damages, with costs, was awarded for loss by prairie fire.

Samuel Mitchell, Wolseley, has had a remarkable yield of potatoes for such a season as this has been. From an acre of ground he has taken 500 bushels, many of them very large and all of excellent quality. From 3 lbs. of seed he got from the Ottawa Experimental Farm last spring he has raised 4½ bushels of potatoes.

Wild Oats.*By J. J. Cohoe, Clearsprings, Man.*

The prescnce of wild oats in the threshed and unthreshed grain of this season is very discouraging to the farming community. As one who has had considerable experience with the pest, I will give my opinions in regard to their habits, and also the method I have found most successful in combatting them. The wild oat is a grain closely allied to the tame variety, but differing in its uneven way of ripening. That is, the kernel at the top of the head or stalk ripens early, whilst those lower down remain green longer. The upper grains fall to the earth and remain in good condition until turned under by the plow. They will remain in the loose soil in a moist condition without germinating. Those lower ones remain to ripen with the tame grain sown in the same field and are afterwards distributed by the binder and thresher to field or bin. Those which mix with the grain in the bin await the opportunity of being distributed to fresh fields as horse feed, or in seed grain, when they will again start a colony. By their falling or shelling propensity they are there to stay and hold the fort against all comers.

Another way they have of distributing their species is what is known to botanists as cross fertilization, which occurs at the time of blossoming in the oat family. Should this occur, through climatic conditions or otherwise, at the same time as the tame oat, it will be fertilized by the pollen from the wild variety which may be in adjacent fields and from whence the pollen is carried by the wind until it comes in contact with the blossoming oat. The produce is a hybrid, or an oat resembling the tame oat in color and size but having the twisted beard and shelling propensity of the wild variety. In the course of three or four years the oats will deteriorate and become in every respect a wild oat, polluting the field where the land was once clean and for which pains had been taken to secure thoroughly clean seed.

As it is impossible to combat this latter mode of distribution in infested districts, it is essential that radical methods should be employed to exterminate the pest. The method I have found most satisfactory and successful is to thoroughly cultivate the infested field either by summer-fallowing, or by twice plowing, thoroughly harrowing and sowing to oats or other grain that will produce an abundant crop of green feed. The soil must be in a fine and compact condition to secure the successful germination of the wild oat seeds or otherwise your aim will miscarry. When the crop has arrived at that condition when the wild oats are coming into head the crop must be cut to prevent any of the seeds ripening and again polluting the field. The feed you secure will be equal to the best of hay and when it is removed to the stack or barn the ground should be plowed at once to prevent sprouting from the roots again. Should time not permit of this the mower should be run over the field within two or three weeks to prevent any of the stalks from ripening until it can be plowed and thoroughly harrowed. By plowing again late the following spring and sowing to barley the land will be found to be almost if not quite free from wild oats.

A patch of Russian thistles was found by Weed Inspector Laughland in the town of Souris, where some manure had been drawn out. One plant measured 12 feet in circumference.

THE

20th Century



Ushered in by The Weekly Tribune with the greatest offer ever made in the history of the paper. A Magnificent Premium Picture, to surpass all former efforts. The balance of this year free.

THE publishers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, during the many years it has been established, have made many magnificent offers to the reading public of Manitoba and the Northwest, but they have determined to celebrate the opening of the new century with the greatest and most enticing offer in the history of this great family journal. The progress of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE during the past eleven years is perhaps without a parallel in the history of Canadian journalism. Commencing in a comparatively small way at the beginning of the closing decade of the present century, now nearing its end, it has gone on improving year by year, and all the time steadfastly fighting in the interests of the settlers, until to-day it is practically universally acknowledged the leading family newspaper and farmers' champion and friend of the Great West of Canada.

The great expansion of THE TRIBUNE'S business in recent years has necessitated newer and larger premises, and the publishers of the paper have great pleasure in announcing that they have just purchased

A NEW AND PERMANENT HOME FOR THE TRIBUNE.

THE TRIBUNE will take up its quarters in the finest and best equipped newspaper establishment in Canada west of Toronto.

A GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE

The publishers of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE have not yet selected the premium picture which they intend to present to their subscribers in celebrating the opening of the 20th century; but the friends of the paper far and near may rest assured that it will surpass anything of the kind which has ever before been presented to the readers of this great family journal. The subject of the coming great premium and a full description of the picture will be announced in the near future, and the publishers promise that there will be no disappointment when it is issued; on the contrary it will be received with pleasure and delight by one and all. Every home in Western Canada will certainly demand a copy.

Balance of Present Century Free.

By sending \$1 now you can secure THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the balance of this year free. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE goes from now to January 1st, 1902, for \$1, and every subscriber will be presented with a copy of our great premium picture.

Big Clubbing Offer!

By forwarding your subscription direct to THE TRIBUNE, you may take advantage of the following matchless clubbing offer—

All for
\$1.50 {
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to Jan. 1st, 1902.
THE TRIBUNE'S GREAT PREMIUM PICTURE.
THE NOR'-WEST FARMER to Jan. 1st, 1902.
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Summer Fallowing vs. Fall and Spring Plowing.

For more years than we can well remember, The Farmer has propounded a theory of summer-fallowing. When the institute system was to be inaugurated at Brandon, a member of The Farmer staff propounded his views on early ripening, at that time a very live question. His main point was that early and rather deep plowing, backed by timely harrowing, was the way to secure three of the greatest essentials to successful wheat growing. It killed foul seeds by inducing germination when they could be easily got rid of, it created a fine but compact seed bed having moisture and well prepared plant food so as to ensure prompt germination of the seed and free growth, and consequently it secured early ripening. That theory was accepted by the large audience of practical farmers to whom it was addressed as being more in accord with their experi-

therefore, not reproduced. But no photo can show the actual difference between the clean, well grown, but short strawed plot after fallow and the weedy, poverty stricken condition of its rivals on each side.

Not only on the two Experimental stations, but on every farm in the country has the profit of well directed summer-fallowing been demonstrated this season as perhaps never before. We could see it every year, more or less, but this year it is fallow first, the rest nowhere, or worse. The profuse weed crop of the unfallowed areas will, even with the best of subsequent care, leave a sure legacy of foul seeds to keep us busy for years to come. Looking back over the carefully made tests of the two Experimental Farms, we find that Mr. Mackay, while making several experiments in wheat growing, has apparently dropped out that on fallow versus spring and fall plowing as superfluous. For 1896 the difference was 10½ bushels to the acre. At Brandon, Mr. Bedford gives the aggregate of four years

Changes in Timber Dues.

Up to September 3, 1900, the dues, payable to the government on all timber over and above that granted by the regulations to homesteaders and incoming settlers, were for square timber and saw logs of poplar, \$2.00 per thousand feet B.M., on square timber and saw logs of pine, cedar, spruce, tamarack and other woods unenumerated, \$2.50 per thousand feet and on square timber and saw logs of oak, elm, ash or maple, \$3.00 per thousand feet B.M.

On the above date, with a view to encourage the establishment of small mills in outlying districts, and to secure to the settlers a fairly cheap supply of lumber, an order in council was passed that the dues on square timber and saw logs of any wood excepting oak shall be and the same are hereby reduced to \$1.50 per thousand feet B.M., the dues on oak to remain unchanged.

To avoid misunderstanding as to the

THE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 915
SHOULD GO HERE.



Summer Fallow vs. Wheat after Wheat and Fall Plowing—Wheat on Summer Fallow at the Brandon Experimental Farm, August, 1900.

ence than any of the other theories set forth by other speakers at that meeting.

Let us say right here that to Mr. Mackay, of Indian Head, belongs much of the credit for the beginning of this method of cultivation, which is, if possible, of more vital interest to the west and southwest than to Eastern Manitoba. Every man that is anybody in farming now works in substantial accord with this theory of summer-fallowing and on the two western Experimental Farms its merits have been continually demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute and this year more than ever before. The illustrations we here give are from the Experimental Farm at Brandon, and but faintly exemplify the object lesson seen by thousands last summer.

On the flat of the Brandon farm there were sown last spring three plots of wheat close alongside of each other. One was after fallow, one after wheat and one after fall plowing. As will be seen, the cuts here show only the two lots, wheat on fallow and wheat after wheat. The third photo proved unsatisfactory and was,

experience, 1895-1899, as follows:—Fallow, 41 bushels 9 pounds; spring plowing, 31 bushels 22 pounds; fall plowing, 28 bushels 40 pounds.

Of course the difference in yield is only part of the advantage from fallowing. The destruction of foul seeds naturally helps very much the immediate crop, but the benefit goes on for more years than we can well guess. Foul seeds have perennial vitality, and unless destroyed, as they always are in countless numbers by good fallowing, they will propagate themselves if possible, but if the conditions are unfavorable, they lie dormant till a more convenient season. Fallowing stops their career at once and forever.

A case of considerable interest to threshers has recently been tried at Indian Head. S. B. Copithorne was charged by the government inspector for not having had his threshing boiler inspected and also for operating it without first having obtained an engineer's certificate. He was fined \$5 and costs on each charge.

mode of measurement it is further provided that if the timber is cut in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories returns are to be made of the quantity of lumber manufactured from the timber cut.

Kansas Wheat.

Kansas has this year beaten all previous records for the yield and quality of its wheat. The new territory of Oklahoma alongside has shared in its good fortune. In its earlier years this state grew almost entirely a spring wheat crop, but a few years ago a change was made to winter wheat, and with very gratifying success. The limited area sown this year to spring wheat made only 6 to 8 bus. an acre, while the winter wheat crop averaged 17.5 bus. The introduction of a Black Sea variety called Turkey Red was another fortunate hit. The berry is very much harder and approaches in milling value our own Red Fyfe. Whether this variety will prove as successful elsewhere remains yet to be seen.

Proposed Change in Grades.

As is well known to those concerned in the grain business, there has always been a difference between the method of grading under Winnipeg inspection and that of Duluth, which causes considerable inconvenience when the grain has to be handled for export. Opportunity was taken at last week's meeting of the Grain Standard's Board to discuss this matter, and after full discussion by the board and representatives of the grain exchange, the following resolutions were adopted and passed by the board:

"1. That it is the opinion of this board that the methods of handling Manitoba wheat would be best served by making the following changes in the schedule of grades, viz., that the grades of 2 hard and 1 northern be consolidated under the name of '1 northern' and having the present qualifications of 1 northern, with no less than 60 per cent. of hard wheat."

who sells it. Both these resolutions are favorable to the crop producers and should be welcomed by them accordingly.

We understand the first resolution cannot be acted on without the consent of parliament and must therefore lie in abeyance till next year. The wonder is that the trade did not call for this change long ago. On the English market many buyers are so little familiar with the nice distinctions in quality that they at once assume that any wheat graded 2 must be inferior to another article graded 1, and on this ground mainly our 2 hard has almost always had to be sold abroad for less than Duluth 1 northern.

It is expected that the change asked for by the second resolution will be at once approved at Ottawa and brought into operation immediately. It is only what is called "tough" grain, grain barely safe to go into storage for long periods, that will come under the operation of this new rule. Really damp wheat, even when artificially dried, will follow

Potatoes.

There is a short crop all over the country, but a wide difference in the outturn from individual fields. There always will be till we set ourselves to study the conditions essential to success. The nature of the soil is important. Rich clay loam with a dash of lime in it is an ideal potato soil. But this whole country has lots of land that will grow a profitable crop of potatoes if judiciously handled. One of the first essentials is to plow deep in the fall. The deeper the land can be stirred the more likely it is to furnish a texture in which the potato can grow and flourish. The next point is the manuring. By manuring heavily with well rotted dung we may get a very rank growth. But the tubers from such growth will not be of fine quality to eat, neither will they be desirable as seed. To get best manurial value for potatoes, the land should have been freely manured the previous year and

THE ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 914
SHOULD GO HERE.



Summer Fallow vs. Wheat after Wheat and Fall Plowing—Wheat after Wheat at the Brandon Experimental Farm, August, 1900.

"That the name of 'No. 2 northern' be changed to that of No. 1 Manitoba spring, the grade having not less than 45 per cent. of hard wheat and weigh not less than 58 lbs. per bushel, and that any wheat not good enough to grade No. 1 Manitoba spring be graded as No. 2 Manitoba spring, in the discretion of the inspectors."

"2. That in cases where tough wheat has been dried the inspector be instructed to inspect out of terminal elevators wheat so dried on a clean certificate when he considers it equal to the standards of such grades. This is to apply to commercial grades only."

This second resolution has an important bearing on this year's wheat delivery. There is a good deal of wheat so nearly dry that it would be an injustice to give it a final inspection as no grade, while it might be risky to pass it as a straight grade. By working on the lines of this resolution the inspector is able to maintain the high standard of quality demanded by the statute without unduly depreciating the value of the crop to the farmer

the present rules for the grading of damaged wheat.

Drying Tough Wheat.

One of the surest and safest ways to dry wheat is to ship it off to the drying apparatus at Port Arthur or Emerson. But for those who cannot conveniently do so owing to bad roads or other causes, one good plan is to spread it on a good floor and turn it to prevent heating. In this fine weather it dries out very fast. A farmer at Carman has scattered about 500 bricks warm from the kiln through 2,000 bushels of tough wheat. They take in a great amount of moisture, and leave the grain in fair keeping condition.

The prize offered for the heaviest potato, referred to in our last issue, was given by R. H. McLeod, Beaver, and won by George Gregor.

some other crop, say barley, used. The "humus," or vegetable matter, will under the barley crop have got well dissolved all through the soil, rendering it most fit to retain moisture and support a steady growth, ending in a full yield of good sized potatoes. If more light is wanted you have only to look at the potato crops in your own neighborhood. Rank manuring last spring and the extra rain-fall since will have produced tubers fit only for cow feed. Poor soil poorly worked will show a slim yield of small potatoes. Soil properly worked will have made a return more profitable than anything else on the farm.

The seed for next year's crop may here be referred to. It has been found that cut potatoes are liable to rot in wet land and perish from dry rot when there is too little moisture. Potatoes averaging about the size of hen's eggs are therefore safest to use. Whether used at home or sold, potatoes of that size are objectionable. It is therefore the part of wisdom to store such small potatoes by themselves to be used as seed next spring.

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How to Handle the Manure.

At a recent farmers' institute, held at Virden, there was a good deal said on the very important question of what to do with manure.

Mr. Buck was of the opinion that one great trouble with the manure in this country was its poor quality. Very few farmers as yet did much stall feeding, and consequently horses and cattle fed mostly on straw did not produce manure very rich in fertilizing elements. Mr. Cusack had good results from drawing his manure and placing it in a shallow pile, then turning it over during the coming summer and then drawing it on the land. Mr. Scallion hauled his manure direct to the field, spread it on the land intended to be summer-fallowed in the following summer. He hurned the straw out of it. Mr. Wells spread the manure on sod, and let the cattle tramp it in for some years. W. McLean had trouble from manure becoming fire-fanged if placed in a heap. P. McDonald drew his to the field direct. Mr. Stinson, of Hargrave, thought the best results he had seen was from some work a neighbor had done. He drew his manure direct to the field. In the spring it was plowed in very lightly with a gang plow, then in the summer it was plowed down deeply by summer-fallowing.

Of these methods, the only one new to us is that recommended by Mr. Stinson. Just how rough manure can be plowed in very lightly with a gang plow we are rather at a loss to understand. And if it is worth anything as manure very few farmers elsewhere would agree that summer fallow is the best way to use it. As a rule the fallow, if well done, will be ample without any manure to ensure a crop of good wheat. Most men in such circumstances would plow in the manure under late sown barley and put wheat after that.

Mr. Wells' plan, which if more fully detailed, would, we think, be nearly the same as is followed by C. E. Ivens, we think first rate.

To burn off that manure when dry in spring is, so far as we can see, about the most unprofitable way any man can handle manure. Not only the straw, but a large quantity of the droppings will be burnt, and little left but the ashes.

Fire-fanged manure is practically valueless. We commend the following from a recent issue of the Oak Lake Review. Perhaps the writer is mistaken when he assumes that the heating will kill all the foul seeds, but it will kill many of them.

Mr. Ivens finds that manure, if spread on pasture meant to be plowed up, makes that pasture come early, and at the same time nearly all the foul seeds sprout and are eaten by the cattle. The rough straw is well broken by their feet and can be easily plowed under in the end of May or beginning of June to be ready for wheat next year. That wheat is sure to be of the very choicest quality, and a second grain crop can be taken with little cultivation and to good advantage. In nearly every other point we think the Oak Lake man makes a strong case. He says:—

"The subject of manure is of great importance on the farm. Weeds are our greatest enemies, and as manure is one of the agencies by which they are spread again upon the land, I will give my way of treating manure before applying it to the field. In the fall when the cattle are first stabled I start a manure pile where I wish it to remain for the winter, then the next thing is to get it started to heat. If the weather is not too cold it will start itself, but in case it don't it will have to be started. To do this get a large quantity of fresh manure—to get this leave the manure in the stable for two or three days—then we dig a hole in the manure pile that is already made, wheel out all horse manure first and tramp it well down, then we wheel out the cattle manure and do the same. This will be a sure way of getting it started, at least it has been the case with us every time from a small stock. When we have it started to heat then we clean our stables every morning and pile it on top of the other, mixing the cow's with the horse's as best as can be done. The former is not as good to heat as the latter. The next thing to be done is to keep it from burning or fire-fang. To do this we draw snow on to the pile once a week—that is when there is snow, this year we have had to draw water and throw it on. About once a

month or more I let out the cattle and take two or three sheaves of oats and scatter them all over the pile; this entices the stock to tramp it down, which does a great deal of good. In the spring time, about the last of March or the first of April, we start to draw it out on to the land which we intend to spring plow for wheat. The manure is quite rotten, but none of it burnt, you can dig it out with a shovel. It generally lies in water from six to ten inches deep before the snow starts to go away in the spring. There are several advantages in having the manure this way, as it is about the time of the year when the men are partially idle, they can be drawing it out instead of in the busy time in the summer. Horses that have been idle all winter can be hardened for their spring work in drawing it out, and last, but not least, the weeds that are in the manure are all rotted and will not germinate."

We shall be glad to hear more on this subject from a good few of our readers.

An Eastern Plowing Match.

A match for the championship of the Ottawa valley was held on Oct. 24th, in a field adjacent to the Experimental Farm. Twenty teams competed and their work was extremely good, though they had to plow across old ridges. There was an extraordinary attendance of farmers and three judges were appointed, Dan Drummond by the Dominion, Wm. Renne by Ontario, and H. H. McKechnie by Quebec Government. The senior championship was awarded to John McKendry, Vernon; J. Johnstone, Winchester, 2nd; R. Ferguson, Aylwin, 3rd. The highest score was 74 out of a possible 100. The junior championship went to D. McGregor, Ormond, with 62 points; J. Cummings, Russell, 2nd; J. Mackey, North Gower, 3rd. In the evening a banquet was given by Carleton Co. to the guests from other districts who were present, including the leading farmers from a wide circle.

Surveys will shortly be begun to demonstrate the feasibility of irrigating from the Bow River a large extent of land between Calgary and Medicine Hat. F. T. Griffin, commissioner of the C.P.R. land department, is now in that district enquiring into the matter.

Galloway Bros., of Gladstone, have undertaken to supply 4,000 bushels of potatoes, 57,000 pounds of butter and 2,000 head of cattle for the contractors who are building the Mann & McKenzie railway between the Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior. These supplies must reach their destination before navigation closes.

The corn crop of the States is estimated as being a little below that of last year, general calculations showing something like 83 or 84 per cent. of a full crop. The great valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio have splendid yields, but Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Kentucky fall below the mark. The yield is estimated at 2,000,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,207,000,000 bushels last year. The price is likely to be good.

The Farmer has just received a copy of the report issued by the Department of Agriculture of the U. S. regarding the investigations of the division which deals with the analysis of soils, especially as these are affected by irrigation. This is a new field for investigation. So far as we can understand the matter the next few years' practice in our own west is likely to bring out results as interesting and quite as profitable as any dealt with in this report. It is gratifying to find that the management of the lands now being brought under irrigation west of Lethbridge will be in the hands of men who have matured their experience in the Salt Lake district dealt with in this report.

Fall Fairs.

ELKHORN.

This fair, though postponed, was fairly successful. The weather was fine and the exhibits good, but the attendance was rather limited. For heavy draft and agricultural horses the leading prize winners were J. Colville, J. Thomson, W. Evans. For general purpose—N. Caldwell, Geo. Allison, R. O. Watson, J. Proud. For Shorthorns—G. Allison, H. T. Rex, C. D. Rex. Allison had most prizes. Grade cattle—Geo. Allison, J. Jones, C. D. Rex. Grain—Red Fyfe—E. Ives, J. D. Johnson, W. Jaffrey. White Fyfe—J. D. Johnson. Cats—W. Jaffray, J. D. Johnson, E. Ives. Barley—W. Jaffrey, G. F. S. Allinson. Collection of grain—J. D. Johnson. Butter—J. Hutchinson, R. Rodgers, Mrs. Chapple, J. Evans, E. Nayler, G. F. S. Allinson.

LACOMBE.

The annual fair was held here on Nov. 1st. Its postponement till that date was not a successful move. There was a considerable diminution in the number of visitors and exhibitors. Some good stock was shown. The first prize bull, a 4-year-old, bred by T. Talbot, was a very heavy animal and afterwards sold. H. Ketterman took firsts on wheat, oats, butter and Brome grass. R. S. Ennis had great success with vegetables. The grain of the district is turning out fine quality. A novelty at the show was the entomological exhibit made by P. Gregson.

Putting your shoulder to the wheel is no good if you don't intend to shove.

Wheat oil, made from wheat grains, promises to rival or supercede cottonseed oil in America. It is said to be more easily digested than some oils now used in cookery. It is expected to come forward as a counterfeit of olive oil.

It is reported that at a recent wheat arbitration case the jury returned the following verdict:—We are unanimously of opinion that the true facts have been so mixed up with each other that we don't know anything at all about it."

The province of New South Wales has an area under wheat corresponding very closely to that in Manitoba. The total area under cultivation is a little over 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,900,000 are under wheat, but part of this is not threshed, being cut green.

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How to Care for House Plants.

Nearly every one tries to keep a few flowers in the house over winter, as they add so much to the brightness and pleasantness of the home. The following essay was awarded a special prize at a recent exhibition of the Ottawa Horticultural Society, and contains hints which may be of value to our readers.

LOCATION IN HOUSE.

Nearly all plants require plenty of sunlight. A south window is the best. Next to that an east or west window. Plants should not be kept near a stove or hot air register. Rooms where the temperature does not vary very much should be preferred. A room where the temperature is from 55 to 70 in the daytime and from 45 to 60 at night would be excellent. Plants will not do as well in a room with steam heat or gas as they will in one without.

Remember that at night the coldest part of a room is that nearest to the windows. If it is likely to be a cold night, and the room is not very warm, a newspaper placed between the window and the plants will often prevent freezing.

REPOTTING.

Repot all plants at least once a year. A good potting soil consists of two parts well rotted sods chopped up fine (or one part rotted sods and one part good garden soil) and one part of old rotten cow manure with a little sand, all mixed together. This soil should be prepared some months before it is needed.

The best time to repot is early in the spring. In repotting use only a pot a size or two larger than the old one. Leave about an inch of space from the top of the pot to provide for watering. In the fall take out about an inch or so of the top soil. Replace with about three-quarters of an inch of well-rotted cow manure, and put about one-half inch of the potting soil before mentioned on the top.

Do not use too large a pot in repotting, as many plants will not bloom to any great extent until they have fairly well covered the ball of earth with roots.

When repotting cut back all straggling branches in order to make the plant a good shape.

WATERING.

Do not overwater. Rather let the soil become a little dry and then saturate with water. This is better than keeping the soil moist all the time. On the other hand, do not let the soil get dust dry.

A good way to tell whether a plant needs watering is to hit the pot a smart rap with the knuckles. If it gives a ringing sound water is needed, but experience is required to use this method successfully. The grower must largely depend in any case on his knowledge of the

particular kind of plant in ascertaining whether it requires watering or not.

Nearly all plants should have their leaves entirely sprinkled with water occasionally. Begonias, primroses, and such like plants are exceptions. When there is a drizzling rain falling put the plants out in it now and then. Or use a tub, put the plant in it, and wash the leaves with a sponge.

INSECTS, ETC.

If the plants are carefully looked after there will be but little trouble on this score. If, however, the plants are infected usually a washing with an infusion of tobacco and water, having the color of tea, will be sufficient for aphids, and with warm soap suds for scale, etc. A wash with clean water afterwards should be given in either case.

For red spider, spray with water, or move the plant into moister atmosphere.

If the plants are badly infected with aphids make a large cone of a newspaper. Put the plant in it, and introduce at the bottom smoke from a pipe or cigar. Leave the paper over the plant for a few hours. Repeat this two or three times a week, and the plant should be cleared of all insects.

If mildew appears sprinkle the parts affected with a little flour of sulphur, and remove to a warmer room.

For white worms in the soil use a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a quart of water at intervals of a few days.

AIRING.

Airing is absolutely necessary, if you wish to have good plants. If airing is done by opening a window do not open the bottom one which is directly opposite the plants. Rather open one farther away, or the top sash of the window where the plants are. Or better still, open one in the next room.

Putting the plants outside occasionally on a favorable day is best of all.

GENERALLY.

Put all house plants outside in a somewhat shaded place during the hot summer months, but do not leave out longer than the middle of September. A little earlier would be better.

Plants grown in the garden and intended for the house in winter should be potted late in August. If possible set out in a drizzling rain after potting.

A little fertilizer judiciously applied will do good. Albert's concentrated manure is as good as any; or two or three drops of ammonia in a quart of water.

REGULAR ATTENTION.

Attention to a small extent every day is far better for the plants and easier than neglect for weeks. In the latter case they will require a good deal of work to bring them back into condition. On the other hand just occasionally looking over them each day will show where a leaf here or there needs to be picked off, the growth of a branch checked, or the bloom put straight, and will take up but very little time.

Keep the best side of the plant towards the interior of the house. You thus get the full beauty of it, and at the same time it will always be a good shape as you will turn it whenever the side nearest the window begins to be the best.

All plants require a rest after their season of bloom is over. This is best given by withholding water to some extent, and placing in a lower temperature than that in which they bloomed. Do not expect plants to bloom both summer and winter. If you want them to bloom in winter, rest them in the summer. When you wish them to start into bloom again repot, water well, and bring into a warmer temperature.

If you are unlucky enough to get your plants frozen, do not thaw them out too rapidly. Put them in a dark place with the temperature just above freezing and gradually raise the temperature. You may not save the foliage, but you will the plant; whereas if it is at once brought into a warm temperature you may lose both plant and foliage.

The above remarks apply in general terms to all plants usually to be found in dwelling houses.

The following notes may help in the care of the particular kinds of plants mentioned:—

Azaleas.—Do best in a moist atmosphere. Place outside in partial shade in summer. Soil, two parts leaf mould and one rotted sod.

Bulbs.—Such as hyacinths, narcissi, Easter lilies, etc. After potting put in a dark place, where the temperature is a few degrees above freezing, for from six to twelve weeks—the latter being best. On bringing out place in a subdued light at first; afterwards in a sunny spot. Avoid a too dry atmosphere.

Tulips are not recommended for house plants.

Begonias.—Keep in shaded situation. Should be rested in winter.

Cacti.—Give all the sunlight and heat possible in summer with plenty of water. Keep cool and dry in winter.

Calla Lilies.—Dry off in summer. Repot late in August, loosening all the bulb-lets from the old corm. They need rich soil and plenty of water.

Carnations.—Plant out in the garden in summer. Keep all buds removed until lifted. Pot early in September, and place in sunny window.

Cinerarias and Chinese Primroses.—Should be thrown out in the spring after they have done blooming.

Cyclamen.—Dry the bulbs off in the spring by gradually withholding water. Start by giving water again and placing in sunny window in August. After three years bulbs are practically useless.

Fuchsias.—Place in cellar to rest in winter. In spring bring out and cut off the tips of the old branches. Keep in partial shade when in bloom.

Geraniums.—For winter blooming place outside in summer. Keep the buds pinched off, repot about middle of August, and bring into the house early in September.

Hydrangeas.—Place in cellar in winter. In April cut back to the new buds just sprouting, and put in sunny place.

Lilies, like Auratum and Speciosum.—If wanted for fall blooming indoors, pot early in May, plunge the pots outside in a somewhat shaded position, and bring indoors when the flower buds are well developed.

Palms.—The best soil is composed of three parts leaf mould and one of sand.

Pelargoniums.—Cut back to within an inch of the old wood early in August.

Chrysanthemums, Roses and Violets are not recommended for house culture.

Paint on Trees.

One of the great difficulties in the way of growing crab apples here is the risk of having the bark of the tree gnawed by rabbits. It has always been believed that rabbits would not gnaw bark that was painted, but then it was feared the paint would kill the tree. A correspondent in an exchange says he has found out from many years' experience that paint instead of harming a tree, actually does it good. Trees painted after the bark had been gnawed showed better growth, and he now paints all his trees with a light coat of oil paint. Even oaks girdled by rabbits healed up in a few years.

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For Seedling Trees and hardy
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Encouragement from the East.

In its report of the Toronto fair The Farming World, of Toronto, says:—"While the Niagara district predominates in so far as peaches, pears, plums and grapes are concerned, it is not so with apples. Our really best keeping apples grow in other parts of the province. It is a recognized principle in apple culture that the farther north apples can be grown to maturity, the better the quality will be. For this reason some of the northern counties of the province, such as Simcoe, excel so far as the production of apples is concerned."

When it is remembered that 25 or 30 years ago apples could not be induced to live in some parts of Northern and Western Ontario, where to-day the finest quality of this fruit is produced, it is indeed difficult for us to keep from wondering how many years may elapse before the apple will become one of the regularly reared crops of our own Canadian West. There is no doubt we are getting nearer that point. Each succeeding year seems to be fraught with greater success in the hands of private experimenters, and those in charge of the work at our experiment stations hold out a good measure of hope as to the chances of solving the question of a suitable sort. In the meantime, however, we cannot do better than again warn our farmers generally against the soft-handed, glib-tongued agent of distant nurseries, who is "taking orders for some of the tested ironclads." At the present time the work is one for experimenters and horticultural enthusiasts.

Exemption from San Jose Scale Act.

On the 9th day of October an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa exempting from the operation of the San Jose Scale Act from the 15th October to the 15th December, 1900, any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, from any country or state to which the San Jose Scale Act applies. All importations are permitted to be entered at the customs ports of St. John, N.B., St. John's, Quebec, Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vancouver, B.C., only, where they will be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by a competent government official in accordance with the most approved methods.

All shipments made in accordance with the above will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the government assuming no risk whatever.

Packages must be addressed so as to enter Canada at one of the above-named ports of entry, and the route by which they will be shipped must be clearly stated upon each package.

As it is well known that well matured and thoroughly dormant nursery stock may be safely treated, but that there is danger of serious injury to the trees if fumigated in the autumn before the buds are thoroughly dormant, or in the spring after the buds have begun to unfold, all stock which when received is immature or too far advanced for safe treatment will be refused entry and held at the risk of the shipper.

Glenwood Council (Souris) has already had the question of Municipal Hail Insurance before it, but hitherto has set it aside. Recent experiences in that line have made it likely that this mode of insurance will be now more popular and a by-law for that purpose will be voted on at next municipal election.

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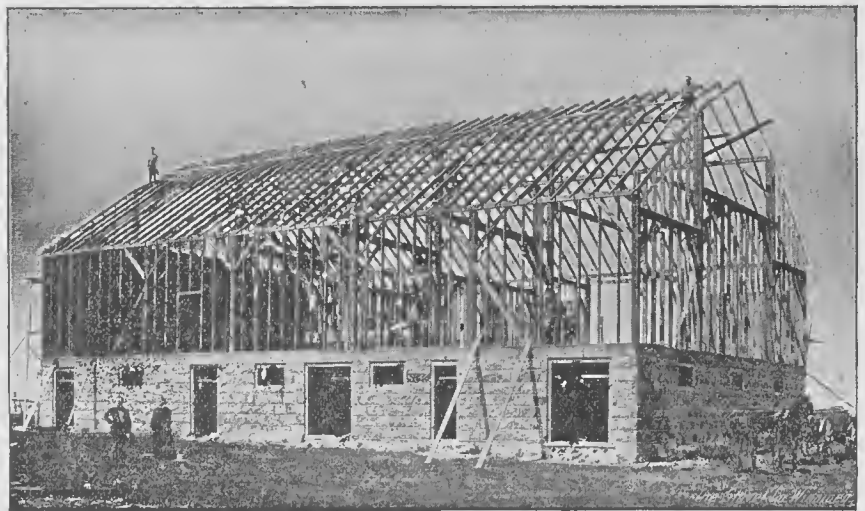
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READ WHAT MR. YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE.

Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed-room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

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Some Other Day.

Some other day take time to fret;
To-day much work is waiting,
And it will tax your wits to get
It done; so cease berating
The evil chance that makes you strive.
With never cause for crowing,
Or else your worry will deprive
Your toil of any showing.

Some other day take time to grieve,
For joy is waiting near you;
But if you moan 'twill surely leave,
And harpies come to jeer you.
Put off the tears; on with the smiles!
Give mirth its jolly inning,
And trust that in life's rich defiles
You'll somewhere make a winning.

Some other day, if not to-day,
The cares that vex us sadly
Will in the distance fade away
And peace dwell with us gladly;
So lift those drooping lips and eyes,
Good comrade; make profession
Of healthy faith—be wise, be wise!
Keep up with the procession

—Chicago Record.

Mothers Worry Children.

In an article entitled "Through Baby Eyes," which has appeared in "Trained Motherhood," Frances Esmond asks mothers if it has occurred to them to wonder in what light they are regarded by their children. The writer says:

Now and then we see a few pitiful jokes of the imitation of older folks by the children, and they serve to make us think. For instance, I am reminded of one of a mother who said to her little girl, "Why, Mabel, what makes you scream and talk so loud, when your little brother is so quiet at his play?" to which the child makes answer, "Oh, mother, he is the grocer boy, and I am you scolding him for bringing the meat so late for dinner."

We do not know how closely we are watched by these little ones, and thus the necessity arises to watch ourselves that we do not lead these little imitators into paths that are aside from those of quietness and peace.

Even a young baby seems to know intuitively just the mood of the mother. When she is worried, nervous, irritable, in some unaccountable manner her mood seems to be reflected in the baby to a certain extent. Speak gently to a little one, it is quieted; speak sharply, the little lips quiver, the sweet eyes fill with tears, and the baby heart is hurt.

A young woman who was fond of children was visiting a friend who had a particularly nervous and excitable baby. The mother complained that she could not get the baby to take a midday nap, and as a result the little one was cross and fretful the whole afternoon. She said she had tried in every way to get the baby to sleep, but always ended in a fret for both the baby and herself. At noon the visitor took the baby and went to a quiet room. At first the little fellow kicked and twisted, cried and fidgeted as usual, but the new nurse gently coaxed, crooning a soft lullaby, until the blue eyes closed and the curly head sank to rest on the shoulder. The mother was amazed.

"How did you do it?"

"Simply by being quiet," she answered her friend.

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½ & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

CODVILLE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS WINNIPEG.

Some Queer Fights.

"I have witnessed some queer fights in my time," said my friend, the naturalist, as he leaned back in his arm-chair in a cosy cottage at Spring Lake, "and been told of others equally strange—and they were not between men or nations, neither."

"Who were these combatants?"

"Beasts, birds and fish; the domestic and the wild, and very often these two classes pitted against each other. I once heard a terrible outcry among the geese swimming on a pond, and on going to see what the matter was, beheld an immense grey eagle which had buried his talons in the back of an ancient gander. The latter was making all the noise he could, and on seeing me, swam directly toward me. The eagle tried to rise with his prey, but his purchase on the wind was not strong enough to lift the load. When they were within reach, I seized the bird and held his head under water until he was drowned. The old gander then gave a satisfactory squawk and waddled off toward the barn."

"When I was a little fellow I was one day fooling about a village blacksmith shop, which was built of logs. A squeak down in one corner attracted the attention of the smith and myself. We saw a large toad backing into the room from under a log, and a 15-inch garter snake came with it—the snake having swallowed one of the toad's hind legs. The blacksmith picked up a pair of rather warm tongs and caught the snake, which dropped the toad with great alacrity. We expected to see the latter hop away, but instead of doing that he turned about, leaped into the air and came down on the snake's back. He bit again and again, and at last the reptile turned tail and disappeared under the log, while his toadship sat down and blinked at us both in satisfied and victorious content."

The speaker spun story after story, of queer encounters he had seen or been told about. One of these was a fight between a bumble bee and a locust. The bee went for his enemy, which evidently felt the "point" of the attack, and tried to get away, but the hot little insect was too much for him. They fell to the ground together, and the tussle continued for a few minutes, when both fell over as if exhausted. In a little while the bee revived and flew away with the air of one who had paid dearly for his victory. The locust was left dead upon the turf. There was also a hen which had raised a brood, which afforded some entertainment for a colony of rats installed in the neighborhood. After three or four of the chicks had disappeared, the hen began to open her eyes, and being open, they rested on a sleek rat that was edging up to a small fowl that was inspecting a crust of

bread. Before the rat knew where he was at he found a fat and angry hen upon his back, digging away with beak and claws. A moment later he found himself lifted into the air and then chucked into the water of a convenient tub, and held there until he was drowned.

A cow and a horse were once stabled side by side in adjoining stalls, down in Enon Valley, Pa. The former was of sociable nature, while her companion was morose. Whenever he got near to the open board partition the cow would thrust out her tongue and touch his side. His reception of this pleasantry ought to have warned her, but it didn't. One day he was on watch, and when the long red tongue came through the opening, he seized it between his teeth, and bit about six inches of it clean off. The cow had to be killed.

The oyster that whipped a duck was probably as greatly surprised at the outcome as was the fowl himself. The oyster was enjoying his meal, and after the fashion of his kind had opened his shell, until the greater portion of his body—if it can be called that—was revealed to view. The duck was a diver, and when he saw a juicy oyster open to his advances, he made a jump for it. But the bivalve was too quick. The shells snapped together, and then came a struggle for life. The oyster was dragged from its bed, with three smaller ones clinging to it, but the bunch had weight enough to keep Mr. Diver's head under water until he was drowned.

"That's a pretty lie," was my natural comment.

"There is no lie about it. The body of the duck held the whole outfit up and kept it afloat, and the duck was picked up by a friend of mine while the body was still warm."

"I once saw a large spider and a small spider in pursuit of a housefly. The small one caught him, and had started for his parlor, when the big spider pounced down upon him, collared the fly and started off. The little one then crept up in the rear, bit the other fellow on the leg, and ran away. The big fellow began to swell up and in less than five minutes was dead. A hawk was seen to swoop down into a poultry yard, steal a hen and fly to the top of a tree. A swallow pecked at the hawk until he let go of the hen, more swallows flew up and in a few minutes they had driven the hawk to the ground, and killed it by pecking its eyes out. In a fight between a parrot and a rat the bird pecked his eyes out, killed him with beak and claws, and then sprang up to her perch and chanted 'Polly wants a cracker.' — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

How Mary Paid the Mortgage.

John Burgess had been out all day hiring men for the woods. He and his two younger brothers, Hugh and Peter, had resolved to "go in" again on a small scale, anyway. Farm produce was low in the market; in fact, it was almost impossible to sell at any price the pork, hay, oats, butter and other things that were really not needed on the farm.

The Burgess boys had lumbered the winter before, but they hadn't done very well. There had been too much snow in the winter and too little rain in the spring. They had got their drive out and their lumber to market; but when they got their survey bills and came to settle up at the great country store they weren't certain whether they had made money or a debt. But there is a kind of fascination about lumbering and the woods. So the Burgess boys, as fall drew on, began to prepare for another winter's operations, notwithstanding their former season's questionable success.

Of the brothers, John was the eldest, but he was only 28. The whole family consisted of the mother, the three sons and two daughters. Since the death of Alexander Burgess, his wife and family had worked hard, and they had succeeded fairly well. The boys were steady—not a rover among them—and when they had worked out they had always come home and brought their wages with them. They had improved the farm some and had worked up, the neighbors said, "from oxen to horses." The efforts of the boys had been supplemented by those of the girls. Mary, who was next in age to John, had, by weaving and such like, been a constant contributor to the fund, which, sometimes more, sometimes less, went each year to lessen the mortgage that had been contracted during the father's long sickness. This debt, once a thousand, now stood at a hundred dollars. But it had been that for almost two years.

All were anxious to have it paid; but it was to Mary that thoughts concerning it came oftenest. "We must do our best to clear it off next year," she often said to John, "for it bothers mother." Mary had often done her best to devise some means by which she herself could pay the debt, or make it a good deal less, anyway. As she heard John and Hugh talk on the night in question it occurred to her that her opportunity had come.

John, as stated, had been out all day engaging men for the winter's operations. "We'll want," he said to Hugh, "about nine besides ourselves. I've got seven. All we want now is a boy to drive the one horse an' a cook. I've been lookin' all day for a cook, an' I can't find anyone but Langin, an' he's wantin' big wages—bigger'n we can give." "Langin's a good cook an' I s'pose knows it," Hugh said; "but," he went on, "how much is he askin'?" "Why, he's wantin' \$26."

"Twenty-six dollars! 'Tis high, isn't it? Let me see, \$26 a month and for, say six months an a half—why, that'd be, let me see,—for six months and a half that'd be—" but Hugh wasn't good at even simple mental work, and went for a pencil. "That would be just \$169." Mary said looking up from her knitting; then laying down her work and speaking earnestly, she added, "and I'll do it for just \$69 less!" The hundred dollars would clear the farm of debt, she knew.

"You! Go to the woods to cook?" came from both brothers at once; Hugh tuning in amazement from the shelf where he was seeking in vain for the pencil by the aid of which he was to make some mathematical calculations. "Yes,

I, go to the woods to cook. I have cooked for 12 men before now and can do it again."

"Not in the woods, Mary, you know; not in the woods," John began with a significant shake of his head. "No, I guess not," added Peter, the youngest of the brothers, with a free open laugh. "I'd like to see you in the camp sittin' 'round on the deacon seat listenin' to stories and songs, an' the camp chuck full o' smoke."

This racy picture raised a laugh in which all joined but Mary. The color pulsed up to her cheeks and she fixed her eyes on her mother. "I could go, mother, nicely," she said. "They wouldn't act that way if I was there. And then see what would be saved to the boys. They would surely be able to pay off the mortgage then, and if they couldn't, it would save from adding to it, which would be just as good."

The mention of the mortgage checked at once the flow of mirth that Peter's picture of Mary in a camp had started. "It's true, Mary," John said at length. "It would be nice to save what we could, but we never could think of seeing you in a camp with a crew of men. We know what it's like."

If John Burgess ever felt proud of his sister it was then, as he looked across the table to where she sat. He had often heard it remarked by others she was good looking, but he had never fully realized the truth of the remark till now. The crimson on her cheek that had come with the laugh, the quiver on her lip and the approach to a tear in her deep, clear eye, showed her in a new light. And then what she had volunteered to do! That had moved him most. He felt ashamed. His sister was more earnest in the struggle for freedom than he was. She must be. He dropped his head to his hands that he had clasped on the table before him. He sat for some time while the others talked. Then he got up, lit the barn lamp and went to the stable. As he came in again he overheard Mary saying, "I am going, mother, whether John and Hugh want me to or not. You and Sue can do all that's to be done here."

When John entered he found all had gone to bed but his mother and sister. The three talked for some time, then John took the candle that had been lighted for him and went upstairs. It took Mary a full week to convince her mother and brothers that there would be nothing out of place in her going to the woods to cook. The fact that Langin still held to his unusually high rate, and that John, after hunting a week, could get no other cook, made it somewhat easier for Mary to succeed in bringing the other members of the family to her way of thinking. Anyway, it was definitely arranged that she should go.

The announcement of the arrangement caused considerable stir in the neighborhood. Both men and women were unanimous at first in saying the report was false. A woman to go to the woods! When, however, the report was finally confirmed, there were many, especially of the men, who shook their heads knowingly but maintained a silence that meant, "We know, but she doesn't." One man who spoke said, "Two days'll do her, now you'll see," while another remarked it was "a shame for John Burgess to allow his sister to go to the woods."

Lumber camps are as a rule rough. It often happens that here the riffraff of the country, and what is far worse, that of the town, meet. Now and then an old soldier or sailor drifts into camp. Frequently a considerable portion of the crew are unmarried men, sometimes past

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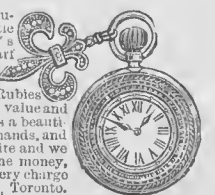
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Watch for selling only 2 doz. Swiss Pins at 15c. each. Pins are finely finished in Gold, and set with very fine imitation Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds. They are splendid value and very easy to sell. The Watch has a beautifully ornamented dial with gold hands, and is an excellent time keeper. Write and we send Pins. Sell them, return the money, and your Watch will be sent, every charge paid. GEM PIN CO., Box 1104, Toronto.



middle age, who work the winter in the woods, and spend the summer and their winter's pay in drink and dissipation at some of the low hotels and dens in the cities and towns. In crews made up of such men as these, there is generally considerable profanity and vulgarity. But, of course, all crews are not alike, nor are all nearly so bad as that described above. Yet it is rare, very rare, that a crew of even 12 men is found in a camp where there are not at least two or three who are equally as bad as the worst.

Mary, from the first, threw off all false modesty, acting not in the least timid, nor, on the other hand, over-free. She simply acted the judicious, womanly woman she was. That seemed the talisman which secured her ears from all vulgarity, even in surroundings that had always been synonymous with what was worst in that respect. So it was not the presence of the men that gave Mary concern; it was their absence. She dreaded the long, lonely days. As the fall advanced the men took their dinners with them, and she was often left alone from daylight till dark. Bears, she knew, were common in the woods near the camp, for she overheard some remarks to that effect, which, however, were not intended for her. But she kept her fears to herself. Anyway, she had no real grounds for fear until one afternoon near the first of December.

It was always Mary's custom to climb to her small, elevated berth in a remote corner of the camp, and take a short sleep in the afternoons. She had just got comfortably settled one day, when she heard a gnaw-gnawing at the moosehide hinges of the low camp door. She lifted a small screen that hung from above, and she saw the door shake. She had hooked the chain of the door as usual, and had felt quite secure. That the hinges might be gnawed away had not occurred to her—not till she was quite sure it was being done.

Mary had looked and wished for a good snow storm. Then, if what she had heard the men say was true, the bears would "den." But no snow storm had come. Mary thought of this as she listened to the gnawing, and noticed the shaking of the little camp door. By and by the door went down. Mary drew quickly back, expecting some giant animal to spring at once into the camp. She heard nothing for some time but the beating of her heart and the wild pulsing of blood through her veins. She lifted the curtains and peeped out. There was nothing to be seen at first, but as she looked, a black snuffing nose appeared, then a long, pointed head, and finally a great brown body. It was a bear, and he was coming in.

Mary involuntarily drew back and settled still lower in her berth, still, however, keeping an eye on her strange, unwelcome visitor. She was sure she could not be seen. The bear stood for some time with his paws on the log that served for doorstep. He sniffed the air just as high as he could reach, then on every side. Finally he drew himself in. He went at once towards the stove. He was not as large as Mary had at first taken him to be, but he was large enough.

The bear shuffled among the pots and pans, and finally discovered a batch of doughnuts that had lately been made. Having finished these, he turned his attention to a barrel in which there was a small quantity of pork. The barrel was but a few feet from the berth where Mary crouched. As the bear stood up to look into this, his eyes were almost on a level with hers. The pork was imbedded in the salt at the bottom of the barrel. In his efforts to obtain it, the bear upset the barrel, which rolled almost to the edge

of Mary's berth. After recovering from his sudden surprise, the animal cautiously stepped in to enjoy his prize. Mary again peeped over. Just beyond the mouth of the barrel, that was down toward her feet, she could see part of the bear's short tail. The other end of the barrel she could touch with her outstretched arm.

It occurred to Mary, of a sudden, that she had an excellent opportunity for making an attempt to confine her visitor to rather small quarters. She was almost sure she could tip the barrel up and secure the bear under it. Anyway, she would not have to expose herself in the least to make the attempt. She resolved to try. She gripped firmly the chime of the barrel with her fingers, then with a quick, violent jerk, she stood the barrel on end. But she had brought herself to a sitting position, and she was outside the

curtain. The thought flashed to her mind that the bear had escaped through the door. But she soon learned the truth; the barrel was swaying—the bear was underneath. She pressed down firmly with both hands; but a moment taught her that more than this was necessary. Almost before she was aware of the peril in which she was putting herself, she had drawn herself out of the berth, and seated herself firmly on the bottom of the upturned barrel.

The entrapped bear made some efforts to free himself, but finally became quiet. The narrowness of his quarters gave him little or no chance to use his strength. By and by, Mary heard him munching at the meat in the barrel. The thought that he was content brought some feelings for contentment to her. But later, the captive got more restless. He scratched, snorted violently, threw him-



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self about, and blew his hot breath through the bung-hole. More than once Mary's uneasy chair swayed and rocked, but she clung with her hands to the side of the berth, and still kept herself firmly seated.

How she wished for dark and the return of the men! How she strained her ears for the welcome tinkle of the bells of the horses! How she shuddered as she heard the strong, steady gnawing of the bear at the bung-hole of the barrel! Finally a sound came. She was sure she heard, "Hello, what does this mean!" in the further corner of the yard. The men had caught sight of the prostrate decor.

A deep, hoarse growl broke from the barrel beneath, and at that instant John and two of the men appeared at the door. In a burst of exuberant joy at her sure deliverance, Mary sprang from the barrel and toward the door. She did not speak, but she pointed wildly to her former seat. The bear's nose showed plainly at the hole in the barrel. The next moment Mary was quivering in John's arms, and big Dave Johnson, who had taken in the situation at once, was planting his 200-pound body where Mary had managed to stay the greater part of that long, awful afternoon.

The next time that the bear showed his nose at the bung-hole, he received a blow that stunned him. Mary was kept outside till the bear was killed. She hadn't fainted, but a weakness had come over her when the great nervous strain, under which she had been for almost three hours, was relaxed. The color didn't come to her cheeks again for over an hour; when it did, she smiled faintly and said to John, "I'm sure I couldn't have kept him under another ten minutes if some of you hadn't come."

If Mary had been respected in the camp before, after the performance with the bear she was almost worshipped. She was not only modest and good; she was brave. He is a low man indeed who will not restrain even his tongue in the presence of these virtues, especially when displayed by a woman. So from fall to spring—Mary persisted in staying the winter out—not a word was uttered that would offend the most delicate feminine ear. Mary's presence shamed the rough men of the crew into virtue. "I've told you before," Dave said near spring to another of the crew, "if a woman was right, she'd be used right, no matter where she was."

When the Burgess boys settled up that summer, they had just \$600 clear of all expenses. They paid off the mortgage, paid Mary the same wages they would have had to pay Langin, plus \$18, the sum realized for the bear. "She deserves credit for it all," John said to his mother one night, "for if she hadn't gone and worked the way she did, we wouldn't have worked so hard nor done half so well."—American Agriculturist.

Room at the Top.

Society is reinforced from the bottom and not from the top. Families die out, fortunes are dispersed, the recruits come from the farm, the forge and the workshop and not from the club and the palace. Those who will control the destinies of the twentieth century are now boys wearing homespuns and hand-me-downs, and not the gilded youth clad in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day. It is the boy that has to contend with difficulties when starting his career that will be found most capable of overcoming the obstacles, and discouragements which lie in every man's path.

Care of Floor Covering.

If mattings were properly treated they would last much longer than they do in ordinary households. The less water put on them the better. They should be brushed carefully with a hair brush and then wiped off with a damp cloth to remove any dust which has settled. When water is spilled on a matting it should be wiped as dry as possible and the windows left open that the air may circulate and dry it entirely. If the day is damp the moisture can be ironed out by placing a cloth over the damp spot.

This is the season of the year when the full delights of the hardwood floor are appreciated. It is cool in summer as well as warm in winter; it does not collect dust and at the same time, if it is properly prepared, need seldom be wet, and where there is no moisture there is no bacteria. The floors require less care in the end than a carpet, though it is to be doubted if the light gown dragging over a hardwood floor does not suffer more from the contact than it would with a carpet. But that is another story. A hardwood floor must be brushed up daily with a long hair brush and wiped as well with the long-handled mop—the yacht mop which comes for the purpose. That is for a room in constant use. Where there is a little dust the mop will be sufficient. For the room in constant use a weekly treatment with the weighted brush is required to polish the floors where spots are removed with turpentine or an encaustic, as the floor is waxed or oiled. Twice or even once a year will be sufficient to thoroughly clean and polish a floor properly treated weekly.

The piazza floor is one which needs careful attention. Oil for anything subject to the elements is the best, and clear boiled linseed oil should be put on while very hot with a brush. There should be three coats given on successive days, and when it is dry the piazza can be rubbed smooth with clean pieces of carpet. It is only necessary after the first treatment to give another coating of oil when the boards begin to look shabby. A good outside varnish will still further protect the floor. In oiling and varnishing the floor, soft slippers should be worn to prevent unsightly scratches.

Odds and ends of carpet should be saved for use on floors, and old soft felt hats are invaluable for many purposes of cleaning and polishing and for pads on furniture where a castor or the plain wood would mar a floor. Felt can be obtained at the painter's for these purposes, but old felt hats are as good or better, and felt is expensive. The felt pads for furniture can be put in place by the home-worker with but little trouble. The felt is cut to fit the feet of the different pieces of furniture, a thin layer of glue is spread over, and the felt pressed on. On light pieces of furniture an extra weight must be added and allowed to remain until the glue has dried; the others will hold the felt in place with their own weight.

The housekeeper who wishes to make oil soft-wood floors presentable can stain them with a dark walnut stain, then shellac them, and the floor will, with a few rugs present a most attractive appearance and wear for a year or more unless in a living room where they see hard service. In addition to the hair brush, wiping over with a coarse cloth wet in a little kerosene will keep these floors looking fresh and clean. With a cloth tied over a broom the kerosene can be put on with but little trouble.

Rugs of Japanese matting are inexpensive, clean and light, used in bedrooms over bare floors, in bathrooms, or in any rooms where the floor is laid with the matting and where they may be placed

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in parts of the room where hard wear is given to the floor covering. They are easier made by travelling the ends of pieces of matting over a string and leaving a fringe.

It is but little trouble to oil a floor, if it is properly done, and it will preserve the color of the wood. Boiled linseed oil, the same as used for piazza floors, is best, but not as much of the oil is required, and it is combined with one-third turpentine. The mixture can be kept hot in a dish of hot water and away from the fire on account of the turpentine. The first application can be of the clear oil if it is thought best with a new floor to have it saturated. The oil is put on with a brush, and after standing for an hour or so, rubbed with a woollen cloth, rubbing the way of the grain. It is easier to put the cloth over a weighted brush. The floor is polished in the same manner if the turpentine is used, and in both cases it must be rubbed perfectly smooth or it will collect dust. The weighted brush used for all polishing costs \$5, but does not wear out in an ordinary lifetime. Other floors, painted, or oilcloths and linoleums, when treated in this way, will wear much longer.

Floors should always be perfectly clean and smooth for either oiling or waxing, or the result will not be satisfactory. A fine floor needs no preparation, but an open-grained floor requires filling. After dusting and cleaning all spots with turpentine, the wax preparation, which is bought ready prepared, is rubbed over the floor with a flannel cloth, then polished with the weighted brush, and again with a cloth over the brush to give it a fine lustre.—New York Times.

Whipped by Machinery.

If you were a Scotch boy and were inclined to get into mischief you might appreciate the value of a recently invented Scotch machine, says the American Boy. It is a device for whipping young folk who have been unruly. It is said that this ingenious machine works like a charm and will turn out more well-punished boys in an hour than the average person could attend to in a day. The machine is in operation at the town of Airdrie. The complaint that the boys make who have been birched by the machine is that too much time passes between the strokes, and each one of them feels like a sound thrashing in itself. Four strokes is a pretty severe punishment for any boy. The lads about the town of Airdrie are said to either be growing better behaved or are moving to another part of Scotland.

A Perilous Bed.

On the old Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan railroad the depots and warehouses were of two stories, with long, trestle-like driveways from the ground, up which the farmers could haul their wheat to the second story, where it was dumped into bins. The driveway and the wheat-bins were favorite playing grounds for the boys of our town, although we were often driven away by the railway men.

It was during the summer vacation that Charley Franklin, whose father was the town drayman, ran the gauntlet of the "depot men," and with a few of his chums, got into a bin for a wheat-throwing battle. The boys pelted one another with handfuls of the grain until they were tired. The other boys then went home, and Charley, lying in the wheat-bin to rest, soon fell asleep. He often took it for granted that he was privileged on the railway premises because his father was the town drayman.

In his sleep Charley dreamed that someone was taking hold of his feet and was pressing them gently. Then the hands passed along to the ankles and on up to the knees. As the pressure extended along the limbs it became stronger and the hands seemed to grow larger, so that in taking hold of the knees they were not obliged to let go of the feet.

But those growing, awful hands were not satisfied with knee and calf and ankle and foot. They soon held his hips, too; and still they grew, until it seemed that an immense giant had him in grasp. Charley felt the thumbs and forefingers gripping tightly about the waist, and the great palms extending along down the hips and thighs and knees, and the third and little fingers relinquishing none of their hold on his ankles and feet. Firmer and firmer became the hold, stronger and stronger the pressure, tighter and tighter the grasp—and then he awakened; and it was a giant, indeed.

He put his hands to his head. It was wet with perspiration. He called for his playmates, but they did not respond. He tried to leap out of the bin, but could move only his arms and shoulders and head. He could hear a rushing sound below; could feel himself sinking, sinking, sinking.

Then he realized that the men were loading a car, that the wheat was shooting out of the big square spout at the bottom of the bin, and that he was being drawn down, down. Already his shoulders were being submerged in the wheat, and soon it would cover his head and suffocate him.

How he cried for father and moaned for mother! How he beat the murderous grains of wheat with his hands, only to pile them higher about himself! How determined they were to choke him, fastening his arms, filling his nostrils! The light seemed to be getting dim. He gasped. His nose was under now. A few moments more and to him all was as dark and silent as death.

Below, the men who were busy with shovel and chute, directing the stream of grain into the car, throwing it to one end and the other, saw the stream slacken unaccountably. They looked up, then worked on a few seconds more. The flow of wheat became still smaller; it almost stopped.

A big man glanced up at the spout and leaped out of the car as if wild. He tore the chute from its hinges. He piled barrels and boxes under the spout of the bin, mounted them, made a frantic leap into the air, and grasped two small, bare feet, which were sticking out of the spout. He hung to them a few seconds, but they seemed immovable. Then he

raised himself by his arms, and let himself down with a jerk. The small bare legs and knees of the boy appeared. Once more the big man raised his body, once more he came down with a jerk; and the big man and small boy fell to the floor, the wheat raining on them in a torrent.

They carried Charley's limp form to the depot platform. His face was black from strangulation, and innumerable dented by the wheat kernels, like a piece of hammered copper which had been pounded with a small tool.

He was rubbed and rolled, and water was dashed into his face, but it seemed a long time before his chest heaved. Later his lips moved, and his mother, who had been sent for, took him to her arms, and nearly smothered him in her joy. Then his eyes opened and the doctors said that he was safe.

That generation of boys had no more wheat-bin battles.—E. G. Pipp in Youth's Companion.

Interesting, If True.

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One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut hard boiled eggs into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated, place the egg and two or three tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

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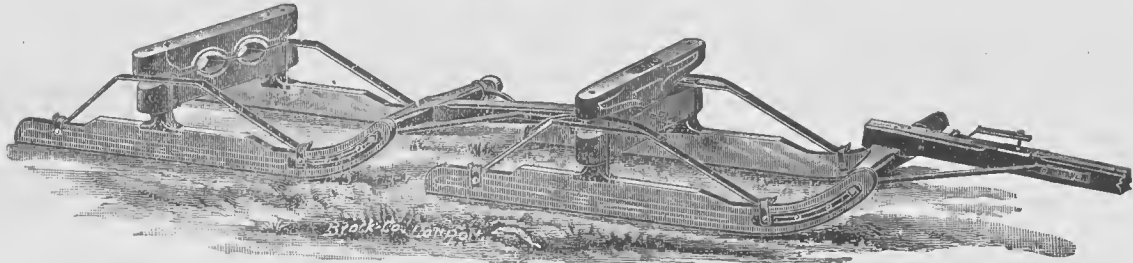
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Whooping Cough.

A medical man gives in an exchange the following notes on this dread trouble in the nursery:—

Whooping cough is an acute contagious, specific disease, characterized by catarrh of the respiratory (breathing) organs and a paroxysmal cough. The cause is a germ which enters the system with the air taken into the lungs. It is more especially a children's disease, but may occur at any age.

The symptoms begin to appear in three or four days after exposure. For convenience, the description of whooping cough is divided into three parts, or the disease is said to have three stages, viz.: The catarrhal; the paroxysmal and the declining stages. During the first stage which lasts about three weeks, the symptoms are those of ordinary bronchial catarrh. The second stage lasts from two to six weeks. During this stage the cough takes on the paroxysmal or spasmodic character. The child has severe attacks of coughing, chokes, gets blue in the face and often vomits. In his efforts to get his breath he takes a rapid and deep inspiration, which is the "whoop." The third stage, or stage of decline, lasts from three to six weeks, and is the time when the symptoms gradually disappear, the cough gets looser, the appetite improves and the cough, after about twelve weeks' duration in all, ceases.

Children with whooping cough may die from suffocation, but the greatest danger lies in the development of pneumonia as a complication. One attack usually protects against the disease, but mothers and nurses who are subjected to continued exposure, often suffer from a spasmodic cough, although they have had the disease in childhood.

Treatment: As whooping cough is

highly contagious, isolation from those who have not had the disease is essential. Fresh air, care in the diet and general hygienic measures should be made use of.

As to the medicines: Nearly everything in and out of the books has been tried, some with more success than others. It is better to get a prescription from the physician than to dose with everything recommended by friends. "Vapo-cresolene," a proprietary article, is useful when vaporized in the room, especially in winter.

As to the length of time there is danger of contagion: During the first and third stages there is least danger. During the second stage there is most danger. During all three stages it may be imparted to others.

Nosebleed.

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart disease, congestion of the liver, and other conditions affected by, or affecting, the circulation of the blood, predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the fingers on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compress-

ing the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged, the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose, a mustard foot bath is of service.

In the meantime, blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Diseased areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and unnaturally turgid.

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not infrequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systematic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointments or other simple means of healing.—Youth's Companion.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.

Partners on the Farm.

To what extent do Husband and Wife occupy this relation on the Farm, and how can their respective rights be secured to them.

By Mrs. Fletcher Howard, Des Moines, Iowa, in Iowa Homestead.

The subject for discussion in the Special Farmers' Institute edition is one which must appeal to all readers of this agricultural journal, dealing, as it does, with the problems of every day life between man and wife, and particularly relating to a class which leads the world in point of number. The issues involved concern all mankind and womankind. When a man and woman choose each other out of the whole world as life partners, and enter the marriage relation, they lose none of their personal freedom and individuality, for that is a God-given heritage. We owe it to ourselves and to those who will come after us to keep and cultivate our individual identity, thereby adding to the mental strength of the race. I have little patience, and less respect, for the woman who is simply her husband's echo, or the man who desires that condition of affairs; they should be relegated to the early centuries, when the stage of development was embryonic, and man, the master, considered woman the weaker and inferior vessel. At this stage of civilization there should be no question of equality between the sexes, or as to their respective rights in relation to either work or the earnings ensuing from that work. The marriage covenant in itself equalizes the partners in the new relation, making them equal sharers in the crosses and the losses, in the pleasures and in the profits of their every day existence. Before marriage there should be an understanding between the parties as to the relative rights of each, and an agreement that personal liberty shall in no wise be curtailed. A natural leader among men or women is always a person of strong individuality. We often hear the remark from some complaining, petulant person, "I wish I could say or do what Mrs. B. can. People take it all right from her, but they wouldn't from me." Now why is this so? Simply in the fact of her accepted individuality. We find in the environments surrounding life on the farm much that should be eliminated. Since the first inventions of labor saving machinery, the farmer has been quick to grasp the new improvements for his work, but has not so readily realized his wife's needs in the same direction, causing an unequal partnership in work on the farm. The average farmer is well supplied with the latest improvements in machinery, the reaper, the mower, seeder, binder, plow and harrow, simplifying his work in a great degree; but in many farm homes we find but few of the modern labor saving devices. The old-fashioned churn is still made to do duty, the family washing is done by means of the washboard, tub and elbow ability; there is no cistern and the well is a long way from the house, the wheezy pump groaning an accompaniment to the tired wife's thoughts as she wrestles with the pump handle in a vain attempt to quickly and easily fill her pail; there is an entire absence of ice, and in consequence one-half mile per day would hardly cover the increased steps back and forth from house to cave, and up and down the cellar stairs; there are no screens at the windows and much valuable time is wasted in "shooing" the flies from out of the house, to say nothing of the utter aggravation to the entire family's peace of mind, caused by

their depredations; the kitchen floor is unpainted and daily scrubbing is necessary to keep it white and clean. The farmer has his newspaper, farm and stock journals, but the wife has no magazines or particular reading matter to refresh her mind while resting her weary body; the horses in the barn have a box stall and the carriages are under cover, but the precious physical well being of the wife and mother is allowed to waste and disappear. And then, again, the hours of labor are unequal. The old adage, "Man's work is from sun to sun, while woman's work is never done," can well be applied to work on the farm. Ordinary farm work with the man ceases at dark, but the patient wife and mother must wash the dishes, strain the milk, mix the bread, put the children to bed, do the family mending and arrange for an early breakfast, during which time the husband is either down in the corner grocery discussing the Boer war, reading the newspaper or playing checkers with one of the hired men. At bed time the husband and father retires, tired to be sure, but with a sense of satisfaction from the evening's diversion, while the mother worn with the eternal treadmill of consecutive daily and hourly work, sinks to her couch with the expressed thought as to whether there is any rest this side of heaven. And in many matters we find the same or greater inequality, the husband receiving, holding and keeping all the revenues of the farm, with the exception of the profits accruing from the poultry, which are allowed, not as pin money, but for wardrobe expenses for mother and the girls. This condition is both unjust and unkind, and death on the part of the husband and father does not even up the affair. The wife to whose earnings and savings may

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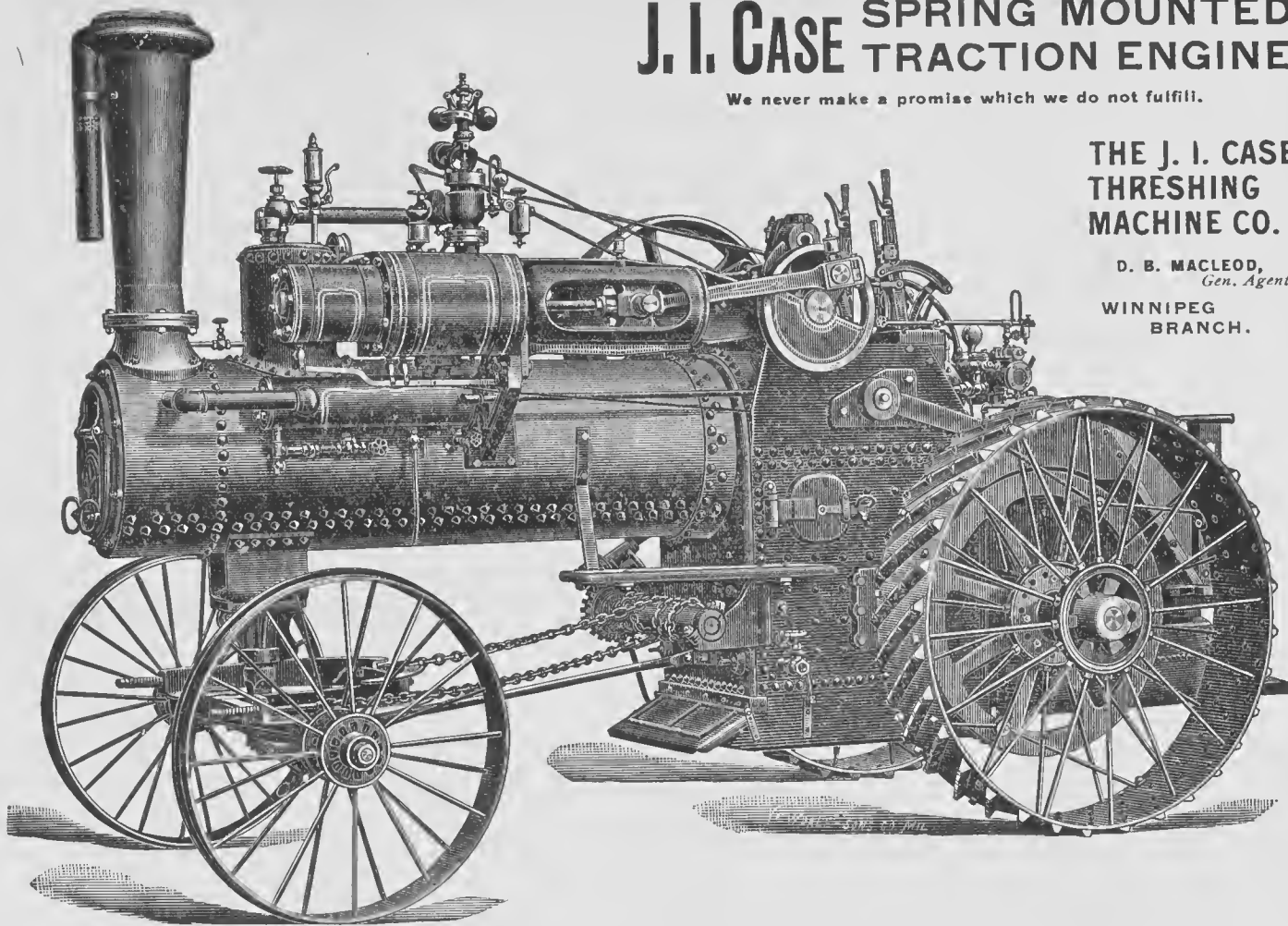
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be credited a large share of their pecuniary success is left with a pitiful one-third, and that is sometimes taken from her if she again assumes the marriage relation. The case of a wife leaving her property to her husband, but on condition of his second marriage the said property reverting to others, is almost an anomaly, and we would consider the woman so doing of small and jealous calibre; but how often we find instances where, by will, the widow retains nothing unless she remains in perpetual widowhood. This is not just or right and should not be tolerated. Our laws should be so amended that the mutual earnings and savings of the married couple should in life belong to both equally, and in case of death of either party revert without hampering conditions to the lonely relict. Do not for a moment think that I blame the individual farmer for this condition of affairs. We are creatures of habit and custom, and until public sentiment is fully aroused in this direction we may look for a survival of past methods and beliefs. The suffrage cause and woman's club movement prove the age in which we live as one of progress and transition. Radiating from these factors we find influences at work which will in time bring emancipation to women, both in a political and personal sense. Man is naturally a gracious being, and when he fully realizes the injustice imposed by past beliefs upon all woman-kind, we may expect a wave of sentiment in the right direction which will be the harbinger of a new departure. At the present time men are largely conservative as to women's needs or rights, and the leaders in this movement are women, who, living ahead of their time, are unselfishly working for the best interests of those who may come after them. The larger conception of personal rights and equal justice which to-day prevails is but

the prelude to a glorious future which is already discerned in the eastern sky. Constant and repeated agitation of this question will eventually result in opening the eyes of the world to its needs and rights, and in consequence we should in word and truth be equal partners on the farm.

House Ventilation.

The common notions about summer ventilation are often very erroneous. Very few people, for example, will believe that night is the best time for ventilating the cellar. They imagine that night air is very damp, and, therefore, unwholesome. The reverse is the fact. In an air space 15x12x9 ft. at 60 degrees Fahr. there are over 800 grains of moisture when stove heat is not present to dry it. Raise that temperature to 90 degrees and there will be about three times as much moisture in the same bulk of air. When a hot day is followed by a cool night the moisture is condensed on the nearest vegetation as dew, and on the walls of a cellar in sufficient quantity to make it run down as damp. The air is not only cooled, but much drier indoors as well as outside, because of the quantity of moisture that has been withdrawn from it in the shape of dew. In the cellar this condensed moisture will encourage the growth of moulds and the night air will be blamed for their presence.

The proper method of ventilation in such cases is to keep the doors and windows shut during the heat of the day and open them at night when the air is driest as well as coolest, which is exactly the reverse of the practice ordinarily followed.

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A gentleman, having recently lost his wife, was endeavoring to console an old man on his estate who had met with a similar bereavement.

After talking some time to him most sympathetically, the old man replied: "Thank 'ee, sur; but the Lord be very welcome to her, for she were a cranky old twoad."

—In Indiana the number of rented farms is steadily increasing. The scarcity of reliable farm help is in a measure responsible for this, for all the best men go where they can get cheap land of their own, preferring to start for themselves than to work for some one else. Then a man who is working for himself does more in a day than when working for some one else. A similar condition of affairs is rapidly taking place in Ontario, the ambitious young men having nearly all gone west to secure homes of their own.

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